Watchman

Bellefonte Republican

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.
By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE European war cloud is again passing away.

LET no labor troubles usher in the new year.

BOTH Kilrain and Smith are afraid to accept John L. Sullivan's challenge.

THE most talked of throat at present is that of the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

OF course Senator Cameron isn't a candidate for the presidency. But suppose the people insist on nominating him?

BLAIRSVILLE, in Blair county, had a robbery and fire on Saturday morning, the loss of property being quite extensive.

HENRY M. STANLEY is reported lost once more; but Mr. Stanley has a way of finding himself again, as well as other people.

MAURICE BERNHARDT, the son of Sarah Bernhardt, the actress, was wedded the other day in Paris to Princess Terka Jablonowski.

TWELVE more years and the Twentieth century will be ushered in. There is yet time, however, for a great deal of important history.

WHEN you go to a humorous entertainment do not complain because it is all humorous and nothing is serious. Who cares for seriousness when fun is the object?

THE free schools are the fountains of national life. With a system of industrial education added they will be a still greater blessing to the children of the republic.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S visit to St. Petersburg has caused a good deal of talk, but it has not as yet made the earth tip up that way, as far as can be discovered.

THE present year will be a stirring one in American politics. Let us hope that so far as possible all men will keep their tempers during the bitter campaign that is upon us.

MR. CYRUS GOSS, of Ferguson township, the new county treasurer, has been in Bellefonte about all of this week attending to the duties of his new office. He will not move his family here until Spring.

ONCE upon a time there was a gentleman in New York State, named Roscoe Conkling. It is so long since he has been heard from that we don't understand it. Who can tell us something about Roscoe?

AMONG the gentlemen who retire from office we shall miss very much the genial and agreeable clerk to the Commissioners, Mr. Kumberger. We hope that other business engagements will frequently bring him to Bellefonte.

MR. JOHN F. HARTER, the recorder who stepped into Mr. Bible's shoes, is devoting himself to the labors of his new position. He is a very handsome gentleman and we hope he will enjoy his experience here. We understand that he does not intend to move to Bellefonte.

IT is reported that a large number of Socialists will be expelled from Germany this year. If they come to this country, measures should be adopted to make them understand that they will not be permitted to tear down the house that gives them shelter.

THE fourteen per cent. reduction of rents in England still further weakens the Conservative party, which was not very strong at best. It is safe to predict that the Salisbury government will not last much longer, and the Gladstone party is profiting by the change.

EX GOVERNOR R. A. ALGER, of Michigan, is being boomed by the Republicans of his State for first or second place on the National ticket next year. He was a gallant soldier, is immensely wealthy, and very popular in the West. On Christmas he distributed $15,000 worth of food and clothing among the poor of Detroit.

EASILY SATISFIED.

It is not the best thing in human nature to be easily satisfied, or content, with whatever may come along, or fall to one's share in this life. When desiring to do a favor for a friend, or in trying to secure him some business position, you ask him what he will have? If he answers "most anything at all," you may set it down for certain that he is a man of little capacity, and less ambition.

Now, it is this very disposition to take whatever shall first come to nand—to be satisfied with anything at all that may turn up in the path of endeavor, which prevents thousands of well meaning men from making any advance, or from attaining to any great good.

So we say to every young man who may read this article: Look forward, and tread firmly towards some future set purpose of your life. Never feel that you can be satisfied with "most anything," and strive that to day's attainment shall be surpassed by to-morrow's success. Let your hopes and aspirations always exceed your present ability of execution—endeavor to be good and get goodness, to be great and get greatness; and rather than pick up "anything at all" which may lie in the pathway of your feet, reach upward and forward for something rich, noble and more elevating, though it be far beyond your present utmost stretch, for only by constant effort can you pass to the goal of success

H. T.

The Condition of the Strike.

When last we wrote about the strike on the Reading railroad, a week ago, the probabilities were that the men would return to work. At that time we condemned the strike and indulged the hope that the Reading Railroad Company would receive back all the men. This would have been the best course to pursue.

But the company failed to follow our advice. For some reason it concluded to act like a spoiled child and now the probabilities of a strike seem more certain than before. In this latter stage of the strike the railroad company is clearly at fault.

In disputes between capital and labor there should be concessions on each side. But the one most willing to make concessions should be the former. Because, as a rule, there is more education and power on the part of the capitalist; he can think and plan with greater wisdom, and possesses in every way an advantage In this trouble the employes made important concessions for the sake of peace while the employers refused to make any. Indeed, they were aggressive in discharging not only the guilty ones, but also others against whom they are prejudiced. All the communications sent by employes to the company have been courteous and kind; all sent by the company to the men were harsh and cruel. Before the world, the employes appear to most advantage as gentlemen. It is wonderful to what low depths of grasping greed and coarseness an educated and refined man can condescend, merely for the sake of money and power.

It looks as if the Reading railroad will win the day in what the fight has developed into—a war on all organized labor. It probably will because the men have not only to contend with the company, but also to fight against hunger, want and cold, and for the comfort of their families. Against such odds, principles banish into thin air.

We belong to no labor organization and never shall. But as men we shall always say what we consider right, no matter what others may think of it.

IT is not venturing too much to say that as soon as Mr. Lamar reaches the Supreme Bench he will begin to think how soon he can retire from it. The place seems to have been given him chiefly as an easy and convenient stepping stone from public life, with the guarantee of a competence for his old age. Mr. Lamar is not the man who will work himself to death in the judicial harness, and as soon as he reaches the age of seventy he will lose no time in taking advantage of the privilege of retiring on a pension.

WHEN the Republican party came into power in Pennsylvania in 1860, the State had a debt of nearly $40,000,000. Good administration of our finances under Republican rule has brought this debt down every year until in 1888 and counting the money in the sinking fund our State debt is but a little over $5,000,000. This speaks volumes for Republican management.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for the January term of court, beginning on Monday, January 23:

FIRST WEEK.

John Duke vs William Parker. Orvis, Bower & Orvis for plaintiff; Hastings & Reeder for defense.

C. B. Sandford vs L J Hale's executors. Hastings & Reeder for plaintiff; Beaver, Gephart & Dale for defense.

Lazarus Moyer vs Martin Haley. Keller for plaintiff; Hastings & Reeder for defense.

Henry Brown vs John Divens. Fortney for plaintiff; Spangler & Hewes for defense.

Joel J Bailey & Co. vs Daniel Korman. Reber for plaintiff; Harper for defense.

Lewis Jackson vs Ambrose McMullen's executors. Orvis, Bower & Orvis for plaintiff; Fortney for defense.

Samuel Greninger vs Joel Kerstetter. Hastings & Reeder for plaintiff; Spangler & Hewes for defense.

Geyser Manufacturing Company vs T J Dunkle. Hastings & Reeder for plaintiff; Beaver & Gephart for defense.

John Mills Hale vs W W Hale. Beaver & Gephart for plaintiff; Hastings & Reeder for defense.

John Mills Hale's executors vs W W Hale. Cousel same as above.

A A Shumway & Co. vs I N Troxell & Co. Beaver, Gephart & Dale for plaintiff; Spangler & Hewes for defense.

Wm. A Thomas, trustee, vs Wm. Rodgers, administrator. Beaver, Gephart & Dale for plaintiff; Orvis, Bower & Orvis for defense.

SECOND WEEK.

Samuel Hall's executors vs J W Cooke. Orvis, Bower & Orvis for plaintiff; Love for defense.

Mathew Adams vs Valentine & Co. Counsel same as above.

G W Kelley vs Abram Hicks. Love for plaintiff; Fortney & Dale for defense.

H M Confer vs Conrad Long. Orvis, Bower & Orvis for plaintiff; Hastings & Reeder for defense.

Michael Grove vs Bellefonte, Nittany and Lemont Railroad company, Orvis, Bower & Orvis for plaintiff; Blanchard for defense.

Jacob Leathers vs Samuel Stine. Orvis, Bower & Orvis for plaintiff. Beaver & Gephart for defense.

James Piermoint vs James Cross. Orvis, Bower & Orvis for plaintiff; Beaver, Gephart & Dale and Love for defense.

Joseph Potter vs John Ardell. Murray & Gordon for plaintiff; Orvis, Bower & Orvis for defense.

D P Rishel vs John S Fisher. Spangler & Hewes for plaintiff; Beaver, Gephart & Dale for defense.

Daniel Garman vs W H Wilkinson. Orvis, Bower & Orvis for plaintiff; Hastings & Reeder for defense.

Bunnell & Aikens vs Elis L Oavis. Spangler & Hewes for plaintiff; Orvis, Bower & Orvis for defense.

Sommerville, Krider & Cook vs George Witherite et ux, Keller for plaintiff; Hastings & Reeder for defense.

H S Sayre et al vs F McLaughlin. Orvis, Bower & Orvis for plaintiff; Love for defense.

Lehigh Valley Coal Company vs P B Crider et al. Orvis, Bower & Orvis for plaintiff; Dale for defense.

E C Krumrine vs G W Wolf. Spangler & Hewes and Heinle for plaintiff, Orvis, Bower & Orvis for defense.

Hale & Wheeler vs Buffalo Run, Bellefonte and Bald Eagle Railroad Co. Hastings & Reeder for plaintiff; Beaver, Gephart & Dale for defense.

P B Schwartz use of vs Wm. Mann. Hastings & Reeder for plaintiff; Orvis, Bower & Orvis for defense.

Snyder, Harris, Bassett & Co vs J H Bibby. Beaver, Gephart & Dale for plaintiff; Spangler & Hewes for defense.

John S Fisher use of vs Lancashire Ins Co. Love for plaintiff; Beaver, Gephart & Dale for defense.

Same vs Commercial Union Ins Co Counsel same.

David Keller vs John Dale, administrator of &c of M Houser, Keller for plaintiff; C Dale for defense.

Ambrose McMullen's executors vs Isaac Yarnell. Fortney for plaintiff; Gephart and C Dale for defense.

Lehigh Valley Coal Co vs Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co Wolverton and Blanchard for plaintiff; Beaver, Gephart & Dale for defense.

Susquehanna Mutual Insurance Company vs Wm Parker. Keller for plaintiff; Hastings & Reeder for defense.

C B Houser vs Abram Houser. Fortney for plaintiff; C Dale for defense.

James S Cross vs Tyrone Mining Manufactoring Co, Love for plaintiff, Orvis, Bower & Orvis for defense.

TEMPERANCE people will do well to look at the records of legislative aspirants. There must be no risks taken this year.

A Tramp's Wonderful Nerve.

There is no record of more wonderful nerve being exhibited by any one on any occasion than by a tramp who was run over a short time ago near Ridgway, on the Ridgway and Clearfield railroad. It was on a cold and stormy night. When the train was passing along the tramp attempted to get on it, but fell beneath the cars, eight of which passed over his legs. From the knees down all was a mangled mass of bones and flesh.

From the railroad the tramp dragged himself to the depot, a distance of 100 yards. It was late and no one could hear his call for aid. Then he went to a private house and from thence to a hotel, where he was admitted. He refused to take anything to alleviate the pain, but watched the doctors when they amputated his limbs. All through the long operation he did not show by moan or cry that he was suffering what must have been excruciating agony. At latest accounts he was reported as doing well.

IT is rather interesting to find an esteemed cotemporary, the Boston *Herald*, taking the ground that for the newspapers to advise rich men what they should do with their surplus wealth is impertinent and in bad taste. This view is not entirely unprecedented. About nineteen hundred years ago a great public teacher told rich men that they should sell all their goods and give unto the poor; and it was considered so impertinent at the time that they crucified him. The survival of the same standard of taste in a nation that professes to believe in the doctrines of Christ, can hardly be regarded as an example of the survival of the fittest.

"THE old European continent is an armed camp. Its millions are training how best to kill each other. The new American continent is a smiling garden. Its millions are cultivating the arts of peace. The dynasties of the old world sink deeper under the load of debt. The new world is troubled how to dispose of its surplus. In despotic Europe Anarchists and Nihilists abound as the natural result of unjust laws. The germs of these pernicious growths have been transplanted to the republic, where they wither and die. For these and many other mercies let us rejoice, for of all lands America is the most favored."

MR. W. R. MATTERN, of Huston township, the new clerk to the board of county commissioners, is an able and bright young business man, and will make himself very useful to them, filling the position with great ability. Chas. P. Hewes, Esq., whom they have selected for their legal adviser, is among the young lawyers at the bar. He is endowed with much natural ability and is regarded as among those who are rising to prominence in the profession which has always been adorned in Centre county by genius of special brilliance.

Board of Commissioners Organized.

The board of county commissioners were sworn in on Saturday, the 31st day of December. They met in session on Monday, January 2, John D. Decker being elected President and M. S. Fiedler secretary.

Mr. W. R. Mattern, of Huston township, was elected clerk and Charles P. Hewes, Esq., was chosen the attorney.

The election of court house janitor and county physician was postponed until the next session.

DANIEL BECKLEY, of Sunbury, is probably the oldest court crier in the State. He will be 86 on the 2d of February, and is a man of remarkable activity for his age. He opens and closes Judge Rockefeller's courts with all the judicial dignity and solemnity that could be desired. Mr. Beckley has served the people of Northumberland County as Prothonotary and Sheriff, and is well posted in county affairs.

THE wife of Congressman Taylor, of Ohio, became violently ill on the street of Washington the other day. She could not speak and there was nothing on her person to identify her. She was taken to a hospital and died there. Her family knew nothing of it until they read in a newspaper a description of the unknown woman in the hospital.

THE Richmond, Va., Planet says: "The Republicans already have the majority vote at the South. No argument is necessary. The question is how can that vote be cast and counted as cast. There lies the problem. The abandonment of the South by the Republicans was a mistake—a grievous blunder, and untold work, backed up by enormous financial resources, can alone reclaim it."

Borough Fathers.

THEY MEET AND TRANSACT IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

The electric light was so dim in the council room on Monday evening that it was next to impossible for the members to affix their signatures to the numerous bills presented to them. But near 8 o'clock the light became brighter and it was discovered that Mr. S. A. Brew was seated in the President's chair. As President Hillibish was not present, Mr. Brew was made President *pro tem.*

Complaint was made of the sanitary condition of several buildings in Bellefonte, and the Chief Burgess recommended the creation of a board of health to inspect such buildings and provide the proper remedy. The Nuisance committee was directed to make the proper investigation and to act promptly.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Morgan were present to inform council that a hydrant on East Howard street, from which a dozen families are accustomed to draw their supplies of water, has ceased to flow and that it is frequently so obstructed by dirt as to be useless. The complaint of the gentlemen was referred to the Water committee, who are instructed to request said parties to comply with their verbal agreement made some time ago to make the proper water connection with their properties, an extension of water being made about the same time for this purpose.

In the report of the Street committee an opinion from the Borough Solicitor was read. The opinion says that the proper borough authorities have full power over the streets. They have a right to prohibit the piling of boxes, the erection of booths for the sale of fruit and confectionery, etc. Of course, the streets can be used to a limited and reasonable extent for building purposes, markets, &c., but only temporarily. The business of hawking goods of any description can be regulated though not prohibited. He concluded by recommending the preparation of an ordinance In this connection, it was moved that the borough solicitor shall prepare an ordinance relative to the hawking of produce in the streets; and if necessary relative to the occupying of the streets for any other purpose than that for which they were originally intended.

It was further moved that the Street committee be instructed to take the necessary steps, under the advice of the borough soligitor, to have all booths and other obstructions removed from the streets. The article of agreement between Spangler and Gephart and the borough solicitor was read and discussed and finally accepted.

On the committee to fix a tax on poles on the street Mr. Robert Cole was substituted for Mr. Andrew Brockerhoff.

It was reported to the council that a temporary light had been placed at the junction of the railroad crossing on Water street, and its retention was recommended. The recommendation was referred to the Street committee with power to act.

ACCORDING to foreign reports the municipal government of Paris does nothing by halves. Of course Paris is an opulent city as well as populous, and prides itself upon being the gayest and most beautiful city in the world. If it has any rival for such precedence it is probably Vienna. London is more populous and represents more wealth but it does not pretend to compete with Paris as respects gayety and beauty. The municipal budget of Paris affords much that is suggestive by contrast. If Paris is the best kept city in the world; its people, and the farmers who supply them with food, certainly pay for the keeping. With an area within its fortifications of a little more than 18,000 acres, Paris this year pays for paving and cleaning street, $4,000,00. For sewer and water service, $1,600,000 For police, $5,000,000 For schools $5,000,000.

T. P. RYNDER, chairman of the Union Labor State Committee, has issued an address to the Labor party of the State in which he congratulates it upon its enlarged vote, and urges the prompt formation of Labor clubs to defeat both the old parties as more or less in the interest of capital. It denounces banks, calls for the speedy payment of the government debt, wants silver coined indefinitely, favors tariff reduction and proposes to elect the next President—if the party can.

GENERAL NOTES.

In Appollo, Pa., a man recently caught a red bat that was stone blind.

"It is the little things that tell," says an old adage. Yes, especially the little brothers.

Precocious Boy: "Mamma, who was Shakes' peer?" Mamma: "Lord Bacon, to be sure."

Glens Falls, N. Y., has an 8-year-old burglar. He broke the front door of a store in order to steal some candy.

Forty two Arabs, who arrived in New York several days ago, have departed for the northwest. They are nearly all mechanics.

A. D. Few, of Waikinsville, Ga., has a hen that has raised five broods of chickens this year and is now setting on the sixth batch of eggs.

A Nevada ranchman, to protect his cattle from the effects of blizzards, has painted them all with a mixture of tar, red clay and linseed oil.

There is a boy living in Union township, Auglaize county, O., who is only 16-years old and is six feet and three-fourths of an inch in height and weighs 182 pounds.

According to a Florida exchange the largest lemon ever grown in that State was recently plucked in Brevard county. It is 15½ inches in circumference, and weighs 2 pounds 2 ounces.

The first recorded photograph of a rainbow has been exhibited to the Photographic Association of London. The arch has the appearance of something solid—like an arch of wood.

Ernest Possart, a German actor, was married in Brooklyn on Saturday to Anna Possart, an actress, whom he wedded in Germany 20 years ago. She has been divorced from him for four years.

A colored man named Taylor returned to Lansing, Mich., the other day, after an absence of 10 years, and his first act after arrival was to hunt up a merchant to whom he owed $1 25 and pay the bill.

Cremation seems to be growing in favor in New York. From December 15 to December 31 15 bodies were incinerated at one crematory. On four days there were two incinerations per day.

Mr. Taliaferre, of Atlanta, Ga., claims to have solved the problem of perpetual motion He says that he dreamed the device which he expects will completely revolutionize the machinery of the world.

A smart Philadelphian [illegible] day, stole a pair of horses, a wagon and a ton of coal. The theft was committed while the driver was in the house of his customer, getting a receipt for the coal.

A school teacher at Beatrice, Neb., chastised a boy severely and was fined $5 for it. The school board, however, endorsed the action he had taken and raised his salary $10 per month in consequence.

Wildcats have been encountered frequently in the mountain regions of Ulster county, N. Y., this winter. A large one was caught in a trap by George B. Riseley at Shandaken recently, which weighed over 30 pounds.

Judge Jones, of the Duval county, Fla., Criminal Court, has sentenced six tramps to be given 39 ashes each before the court house door. The sentence is in accordance with an old law still on the statute book of the State.

A man at Muckalee, Ga., saw a large flock of birds and amused himself by throwing stones at them. When he got through his watch was missing, and bystanders said that he was so excited that had thrown it at the birds.

One grizzly, 1 black and 3 cinnamon bears, 10 lynx, 7 wolverines, 14 fox, 2 pine martens and a number of beaver, mink, muskrats and other small game are trophies of this season's work of C. W. Turman, of La Barge, Wyo.

There is a precious youngster in Rome, Ga., a year and a half old, who has used tobacco with great enjoyment for the last six months. He is said to smoke a pipe like a veteran and becomes very vigorous in his protest when deprived of it.

A merchant in Lawton, Mich., has a new safe, of which he is quite proud. To prevent it being injured he has put a card on the front of it, addressed to burglars, which read as follows: "Don't drill; turn the handle; safe is unlocked."

William J Haines, of St. Louis, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth on Christmas Day. He is a native of Tennessee, is still active and robust, and works every day except Sunday as the engineer of a stationary engine.

A Salt Lake mother arose in the night at the solicitation of her daughter and rubbed 50 cents worth of cough medicine on the latter's rheumatic limbs. The cure was immediate, but the pain returned as soon as the mistake was discovered.

Elias Wooford, a 13-year-old boy, residing on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., was attacked by a panther the other day. The screams of the frightened boy brought a number of persons to the spot and the animal ran up the mountain and escaped.

A Steubenville man bought a rifle and some cartridges to shoot the rats that infested his shop. A few nights ago he left some of the cartridges lying on a bench. In the morning he found that the rats had been busy during the night and had gnawed the lead out of nearly all of them.

A number of youths in Shelbina, Mo., have organized themselves into an aid society; the object is to see that the poor widows of that town have their wood sawed and placed in the shed without cost. The boys go from house to house after having finished their own work and perform the mission for which they are organized.

"TRANCADILLO."

Prof. Swigart Concludes his Instruction and Departs for Home.

THE BAND GIVES VARIETY TO THE VERY PLEASANT EXERCISES.

We do not know what the first word in the title means, but it is the principle word in the most musical piece in the supplement, which was sung in beginning the Wednesday afternoon session of Institute. Then the selection, "Hearts of Oak," was sung—this being the first time we had heard it.

Prof. Swigart gave a talk on

"EMPHASIS."

Have you any pupils in your school that you have difficulty to make read naturally? Sometimes, if a child reads in an unnatural manner a good plan is to have the child close the book and give in its own language what was read. Then the child thinks of what it is saying.

Teach reading with as much concreteness as possible. We say the Word "Christmas." It is not the mere word of which we think, but all that belongs to Christmas. The aim is to get the child to think of the meaning of the reading. The prime essential of good reading and speaking is self abandonment.

There are speakers who are more anxious to impress themselves on an audience than to impress the truth. A man wanted to learn the power possessed by Bishop Simpson. He forgot that Bishop Simpson was before him and he became wrapt up in what the Bishop said. That was the secret.

He divides emphasis into four kinds—1st, Absolute; 2d, Contrasted—of which there are many examples in the Bible; 3d, Emphasis of Novelty; 4th, Cumulative emphasis—in which the word is repeated for the purpose of force.

What trouble do you have to get your children to read poetry without bringing out the jingle and rhyme, instead of the sense? He asked them to repeat the lines—

"In Amsterdam a Frenchman meets
A thousand wonders in the streets," etc.

This exercise well illustrated how much better it is to pay special attention to the words that should be emphasized. Many of the writers of the good old hymns should rise out their graves to show their indignation at the way their compositions are butchered in reading them. He gave numerous illustrations. This was his parting talk and he felt called on to ask the teachers how much good they are doing. Are you working for $35 per month? That is all right; get all the salary you can. Make yourselves useful so that the directors cannot allow you to go.

Teachers have the opportunity to do much good. How many of the pupils will be the honored citizens, and how many will be the loafers and vagabonds? The Professor said he had enjoyed his work here.

The Challenge Cornet band gave a specimen of their fancy playing.

Prof. MacNeal, in a continuation of the subject,

"RECITATIONS."

said that the same methods of conducting the recitations should not be followed, invariably. Especially is this true in reference to small children. Teachers make the mistake of having the classes too large. It is better to have a large class divided into two sections even if they must have fewer recitations. It is better to have no special order in calling on pupils to recite, but let each one expect to be called on daily. He knew of a teacher who made it a point to always give each one of the pupils something to do, and the pupil knew certainly that he would have to take part in the recitation each time.

Questions should be clearly stated. There are some questions asked that a philosopher could not answer. Do not, as a rule, ask questions which can be answered by "yes" or "no." Ask a question and give each pupil time to think of the answer before assigning it to anyone.

There should be directions in reference to the preparation of each lesson.

There is an absolute necessity to secure incentives to study. Incentives that exercise immediate influence are the strongest. The highest motives depend on the reasoning powers and cannot have so much influence on primary classes. Talk to children on the importance of education and it does not have as great influence as some other incentive might have.

He is opposed to percentages, class standing, etc., as incentives. He does not think they operate on *all* the pupils to make good recitations. The pernicious effects outweigh the good they may do. He knows of a school in which constant records are kept through all the three years' course, in both recitations and reviews, and the graduating rank is based on this record. Sometimes sickness of the pupil or of a member of the family interferes with his progress and he feels the injustice of a graduating rank. The approval of the teacher is an important incentive, in the speaker's opinion.

GRAMMAR

was then talked about by Prof. Deatrick. From what the gentleman said we would be almost inclined to believe that the study of this branch is well nigh useless. The authorities differ almost as much as doctors disagree. He considered at length the infinitives.

Garfield says that "a particle is the skin of a verb stuffed with the bran of an adjective." Two examples for the consideration of institute were placed on the board as follows:

"To see her was to love her."
Burns.

"*Being* in a ship is *being* in a jail with the chance of being drowned."
Johnson.

"I came to hear" was a sentence given him as a poser. Is the infinitive substantive? was the question attached to it. He is of opinion that it is substantive.

Mr. Gramley cited the sentence, "Scaling yonder peak I saw an eagle wheeling near its brow," which the Professor explained promptly.

Music by the band awoke the teachers, fairly startling those who occupied the jury box.

A VISITOR.

Superintendent Brumgard, of Clinton county, was introduced to the teachers. He said that 20 years ago he was a teacher in this county and attended an institute in Millheim. He alluded to the nobility of the avocation of teaching. It is right to teach for Washington Irving's almighty dollar. Teachers should do their whole duty, notwithstanding what salary they may receive. Study not only the text book, but also the child. Educational journals should be read more generally by teachers, and weeklies are preferable to monthlies. Gain the confidence of the patrons of the school by making 5 or 10 minute calls on them. Endeavor to inculcate a high morality and uprightness in the children. It is characteristic with children to imitate to a certain extent. You cannot reckon on the possibilities that may be within those little coats and vests. Do not scatter thorns and brambles among those sweet blossoms. How careful we should be in the moulding of character! He wished them all a happy New Year in their work. The gentlemen has a kind and benevolent look and was quite eloquent.

PROFESSOR DICK

wanted the Institute adjourned, as it was 4 o'clock, but the Superintendent prevailed upon him to talk about

"THE SKIN,"

of which he exhibited a very enlarged specimen. The perspiratory glands, the cuticle, etc., were well illustrated. His first remarks were intended to show how important the skin is. It is the organ of covering and of touch.

The skin is excreting waste matter through *three million pores*, which renders bathing so necessary. Bathe at least once a week, using soap, for purposes of cleanliness. Bathe daily for health. Clothing don't keep us warm, but it retains the heat of the body. The clothing should be changed regularly. Do not think of wearing the same clothing at night that we do during the day.

Do not wear tight clothing.

NOTES.

It would be well for the teachers not to have their music page supplements folded when reading the exercises, as the unfolding when changing from one page to another creates too much flutter during what is certainly a very solemn exercise.

The Spring Mills band have a bright red uniform. At least, the upper portion is of that color, as we saw it this morning above the shoulders of the teachers who sat in the jury box.

There was a large attendance at institute this morning. By the way, all the hotels are crowded and there must be many more persons from a distance attracted to the institute than the members of that body.

Rev. W. H. H. Snyder visited institute this morning.

When Rev. Dr. Monroe was in institute on Tuesday he asked Professor Wolf what proportion of teachers are now employed in the schools who were teaching last year. "About two-thirds," was the reply. The change since two years ago is about one-half. This is owing to a fault in the public school system, not the fault of the teachers.

Sudden Death.

Mr. George Parks, who is employed at Valentines Ironworks, went to work last Thursday at the usual time. At 7:35 o'clock he became quite ill and in ten minutes after that, or about 7:45 o'clock, he died. He had not been complaning of illness previous to the time when he was siezed with such violent sickness, this morning. He was quite an aged man, but was supposed to be in good health

LATER.

We hear that Mr. Parks, had been slightly ill with a severe cold on his breast, and he coughed a great deal.

The deceased was an excellent old gentleman, aged about 70 years. He was highly respected by all who knew him

THE CAUSE OF HIS DEATH.

Coroner Hoy was notified of the sudden death of Mr. Parks and at once went to the iron works. He empanelled the following jury: John Wolf, foreman; Lewis Wolf, John Tate, Harry Flack, Benjamin Fulton and R. K. Miller.

They agreed on the verdict that death was produced by natural causes, the exact cause not being known. He was born on the 17th of March, 1822—we believe in Blair county—and his exact age is 65 years, 8 months and 12 days.

Five sons, one daughter and his aged wife survive him. All the children have attained mature years.

DIRECTORS' AFTERNOON.

PROF. DICK TELLS THEM ABOUT HYGIENE AND ITS IMPORTANCE.

The Principal of the Lock Haven Normal School Talks on a New Subject.

THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT ALSO SPEAKS

The Challenge Cornet Band began this very important session of institute in its usually excellent style, at once attracting attention and making all conversation cease—of course, because people desire to listen to the music, and partly, also, because it is a physical impossibility to hear conversation when the band begins to play.

"Trancadillo," that favorite musical selection—about as lively as Gilbert and Sullivan's operas—was again sung.

Prof. Dick spoke of "Physiology with reference to Hygiene." His introductory remarks were directed primarily to the directors. School directors, as a general rule, are necessary, but some can very easily be done without. There are some instances in which the directors will place the interests of the school last of all. They will butcher their hogs and fix their fences before they will attend to the interests of the pupils in the schools by making repairs to the building. The seats in the school are often too elevated to permit the pupils' feet to touch the floor.

The Professor illustrated with very simple experiments with the aid of glass fruit cans. First, the deadly effects of impure air. After each of several boys near him had breathed into the jar he placed a lighted candle in it which was at once extinguished. The impossibility of continuing well a long time in unventilated school buildings received optical proof by placing the inverted jars over lighted candles, where they were soon extinguished

ANOTHER TREAT.

Prof. Elden, the Principal of the Central State Normal School in Lock Haven, was introduced. He said that he would speak on the smallest thing in existence—nothing. He illustrated numbers and quantities too great for the mind to appreciate by telling of the light of a star which required 6,000 years to reach the earth. Wonderful thought when we consider how rapidly light can travel! Absolute nothing is an ideal nothing which has no existence. Some people cannot understand that God could have made the world out of nothing. He could easily believe it, however. If he should stand on the shoulders of a man six feet high he would be six feet nearer the stars. Yet, that six feet of bone and muscle can be burned and all the solid quantity that is left can be scattered by a hand-toss to the four winds of heaven. And God can burn the world in the same way. The gentleman's remarks were on a subject not easily comprehended, though of engrossing interest to any one who can give time and attention to its pursuit. He demonstrated the proposition that the sum of an infinitely decreasing series equals one. It requires all of the actions of our life to make up one complete life.

DR. E. E. HIGBEE,

the State Superintendent, spoke of School Legislation, and offered to explain its present status.

First, as to the appropriation, which is now $500,000. Do not let the larger appropriation defeat the levy for taxation. The State cannot of itself educate your children, because the are "bone of your bone." Let the result be to lengthen the school term. Six months school and six months vacation wastes half of the school term. Six months take care of the hogs; six months let them "root hog or die." What wretched husbandry!

It is foolish to suppose that the boys of the larger towns need more school advantages than those of the country. The cities would become stagnant were it not for the inflow of pure streams from the country, where the boys know what squirrels and rabbits are.

Many of our best teachers are going elsewhere. Of these he spoke of Prof. Balliet, recently of Reading and now in Springfield, Mass. Another is Superintendent Streater, of Titusville. In 800 townships of this Commonwealth the school term had not been increased beyond the minimum. In a few instances the directors are making the teachers bear the burden of the increased school term—making them divide the $150 per year by 6 instead of 5. He referred to the orderly conduct of the teachers generally, a model for the legislature, or for Congress, or for the House of Parliament.

The next part of the law is the institute. It is good now if we do not disturb it. Don't pull up the bean to see how much it has grown during the night—and thus kill it. It allows pay—the average salary being the minimum; $2 the maximum. He explained why the maximum was fixed at $2. They are "authorized and required" to pay this sum.

No children under 12 years of age shall be employed in manufactories. Lancaster and Wayne county were spoken of as places where this law had been disregarded—in the latter place, however, it was through ignorance. The appropriation is based on the list of taxables; in some places it is increased, in others decreased. When a community has had a boom it should be increased, Centre county has had a boom—should it not be increased here, rather then diminished?

Some one asked if the six months school term includes also the time if and pay for institute. Dr. Higbee replied that the school term has nothing to do with the institute time and pay.

Miss Minnie Hoy pleased the audience so greatly with a piano solo that she was encored.

"THE WORK AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS" formed the theme of Prof. MacNeal's afternoon talk. The office of director is one of the most important that a citizen can feel. Ex-Gov. Bigler regarded his election as a director as a promotion after serving as Governor of the State. As Governor he was only an executive; as director he is also a legislator. He should not permit his prejudices to influence him. He is not here to say that directors should keep the schools open a long time if it burdens the people. The means of the district should be considered. Sometimes directors waste the people's money, of which he cited an instance.

The teacher who constantly shows progress should be encouraged by increased salary. In graded salaries great benefit has accrued in securing better instruction. It is true in the professions and in the mechanical trades that men are paid according to their ability. As a rule, it is better to keep the same teachers year after year.

Primary teaching in graded schools may be improved. The teachers in the primary schools should be as experienced as those in the advanced schools. The most skill is required in imparting instruction to primary pupils.

He spoke from his experience in Dauphin county and in one other county, it frequently occurs that certificates will be asked for teachers who have not the necessary qualifications. Directors should be a little in advance of public sentiment, and they should not be controlled by it.

Prof. Deatrick replied to a question, that a child can be taught drawing when very young.

The music of the band dismissed the Institute.

NEARLY ALL FUN.

THOUGH THERE WAS A SUITABLE ADMIXTURE OF SENTIMENT IN THE ENTERTAINMENT ON THURSDAY EVENING.

It is useless to endeavor to compare the sizes of the throngs of people who attended the evening sessions of institute, but we fail to comprehend how any audience could be more tightly packed than that of Thursday evening. The people assembled before 7 o'clock and it was 9 30 when the exercises were ended. The band was there, and the new Bellefonte quartette, which latter sang three selections, the first—"My Home is on the Sea," being the finest. It is a great pleasure to hear this quartette. Miss Chestie Hoy also gave a delightful piano solo and Mr. Voris sang "The Laughing Song," the audience demanding its repetition.

Mr. S. T. Ford, the elocutionist, was introduced and appeared, apparently the embodiment of genial nature and good cheer. His person is decidedly fine. His face, so broad and smiling, is susceptible of an infinite variety of expression; his voice being the only comparison we can think of in the number of wonderful changes of which it is capable. The programme which he gave included ten selections, as follows: "Betsey Walker," "The Fashionable Choir of New York," "The Welsh Classic Minister," "Massa in Heaven," "The Possom at Christmas," Watermelon Song," "A Christmas Story," "His Mother's Beautiful Song," "An Old Farmer goes to the Photographer," "Brother Watkins' Farewell Sermon." When these were concluded the audience compelled him to reappear, when he recited "Two Angels." Two of these selections were very pathetic, the "Christmas Story" being so full of pathos as to dim many eyes with tears. All the others were humorous, and perhaps the "New Church Choir" created the greatest impression on our mind, though all were almost equally notable.

This was the concluding—evening entertainment of institute and was truly delightful.

—The lecture by Lee L. Grumbine, Esq. on Wednesday evening of slat week, was one of the most attractive features of institute. The lecturer is a profound and cultivated scholar, a deep thinker and a logical reasoner. His effort on this occasion showed evidence of superior mental culture. Added to this was an impressive and graceful delivery. We are all interested in the Pennsylvania German dialect as it is spoken in the various portions of this State and it is so seldom studied by scholars that the thanks of the people in general and of those who attended institute in particular are due to Mr. Grumbine for his careful and successful effort to provide an edifying treat for this occasion. The teachers and indeed people in all avocations which bring them in contact with others culled much from this lecture which must benefit them in their future experience. This made it one of the very best exercises of the entire institute week.

COLOR MAKING

Opens the Actual Instruction on Thursday Morning.

A MELANGE OF ATTRACTIVE EXERCISES.

Both of the two opening musical selections on Thursday morning were deeply devotional—"Guide me, O thou great Jehovah!" and "All hail the power of Jesus name!" Rev. W. H. H. Snyder conducted the devotions, and we noticed that in his prayer he not only petitioned for the teachers and Superintendent, but also that "the directors may have enlarged and liberal views." The burden of every prayer seems to be that the teachers may not only train the mind, but also that their lives may be examples of morality.

The minutes were read and the roll called, the secretary requesting the teachers who had not obtained their tickets to come forward and exchange them for cash.

In beginning an opening address, Superintendent wolfe announced the names of the two committees on resolutions and nominations, respectively, which are as follows:

Committee on resolutions—J. B. Strohm, Elias Hancock, W. H. Markle, I. N. McCloskey, S. S. Silkknitter, Miss Ella Levy and Miss Fannie D Gardner.

Committee on nominations—F. A. Foreman, J. E Murray, J. R. Sheffler, A. B Lucas, Miss Anna C. Musser and Nelia Rumberger.

He also recommended the teachers to possess and read a work on "Psychology."

The red coated and blue trousered brass band gave one of their beautiful selections in elegant style. The band is the dandy one of the county and is led by Mr. W. A. Brown.

Prof. Deatrick, in his interesting talk, brought out with special prominence the subject of "Drawing and color work." He reminded the institute, again, of the primary, secondary and tertiary colors. In what a simple manner the figures for drawing may be designed, he illustrated by folding a piece of paper in numerous different ways, all of which the pupils may pratice on on the board. By the time the pupils have gone through these designs they will have had sufficient practice in drawing straight lines. In the same practice coloring and halftinting can be introduced. He used the decoration of the Court room as an illustration, the decoration in the centre being the brightest.

His illustrations on the board were exceedingly pretty. Give the pupils the outline and permit them to fill up with colors according to their own taste, providing that they do not violate any of the laws of harmony of colors.

"The Old Oaken Bucket" is in the music of the supplement. We are glad that the storied and beautiful poetry has such a fine musical setting.

WHAT IS CIVICS?

Prof. John Heston, of the State Agricultural College, stepped to the platform in response to the Superintendent's call, who said that the Professor needed no introduction. His new word "Civics" was given an explanation. He said that it had first been used about two years ago by a prominent educator, in compliance with a request for a compilation of a science of government, which will instruct the young people in the duties of citizenship; The word reminds us at once of the Latin word *civis* (citizen).

Prominent men organized themselves, for this purpose, into what they termed "The American Institute of Civics." It was corporated one year ago. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg, is the only Pennsylvanian who is a member of this corporation. The importance of this movement all will admit. There is great need of young people becoming informed on this subject. A difficulty such as this organization seeks to remove is now in operation in the trouble between the Reading railroad and its employes, which threatened to cause 60,000 employes to cease work.

If we can do anything to bring about the result that the best and not the worst citizens shall control the government let us do it It can now be done chiefly by suggestion, because there is no text book on the subject. He would, in a future talk, suggest how the subject may be brought before the pupils in school.

"Pleasure Climbs to Every Mountain" sang the Institute.

Prof. MacNeal, on the subject of "School Discipline," said it was an unlimited topic. Some teachers who do not have a natural aptitude in school government can succeed in enforcing fair discipline by learning the necessary principles and rules. Self-confidence is one of the essentials. Some may be too confident; but others at once give the impression that they are fearful and invite failure.

Knowledge of the lessons to be taught gives confidence, and inspires respect. Well defined plans are a great aid. Do not suppose that uncertainty as to method gives you a chance success. Almost unvariably there will be failure. There is everything in beginning well. A school which "gets away" with the teacher will afterwards be hard to control.

Avoid raising antagonisms. Do not proceed after the manner of a sea captain who would run against every rock, on the principle that the rock had no business there.

Study the disposition of each pupil. The teacher must govern himself.

Lee L. Grumbine, Esq., recited two dialectic selections.

NOTES.

The lecture on Wednesday evening by Leo L. Grumbine, Esq., of Lebanon, was an admirable effort and was thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience. The part taken in the exercises by Prof. Geo. P. Bible, in the character of Huldah, the old maid, was irresistibly humorous.

At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning directors of the schools met in the Arbitration room.

Two hundred and twenty teachers and three strangers have registered. There are only 245 teachers in the county. This is a creditable representation.

Ushers were appointed Thursday morning to attend to guests and to see that they are seated.

C. W. Scott, the auburn haired and hopeful book man from Williamsport, came into institute with State Superintendent E. E. Higbee.

Wednesday's Wisdom.

THE COURT HOUSE CROWDED TO-DAY—THE INSTRUCTION VERY INTERESTING.

The teachers are certainly highly favored. The very impressive religious exercises which open Institute should keep them during all the day in the "straight and narrow path." Rev. J. A. Woodcock conducted these exercises this morning. The Spring Mills band performed a very musical and enjoyable selection—not too loud for the inside of the court room.

Prof. Johnstonbaugh read the minutes for all the sessions.

The snow was falling outside, and it formed the subject of the next music—"The Silently Falling Snow." Snow usually falls silently, though Prof. Dick will be able to bear it if he continues to cultivate the senses.

Prof. Deatrick took up the subject of

COLORS,

speaking of the seven chief colors, and bringing out the fact that some people claim that there is an infinite variety of colors. Many people claim that they can see colors not visible to the ordinary mortal—for instance, that colors radiate from the countenance.

Red, blue and yellow are the primary colors: green, orange and purple the secondary, produced by combinations of the primary. The three primaries combined produce grey. Citrene, olive and russet are tertiary colors made by combining the secondary colors. Illustrations of these facts were made by crayons on the blackboard. The Professor uses his crayon skillfully.

"RECITATIONS."

was the topic to which Prof. MacNeal devoted the next half hour. In the recitations is the test of the teacher's power. Too many teachers are like the itinerant organ grinders—going over the same thing every day. He is not one who takes the radical ground that the teacher should never go before the class with a text book; but get along without it as much as possible. Always review the lesson before going before the class. He knew of an author of a text book who always did this even when instructing from his own text book. By reviewing previous to going before the class, illustrations will come into the mind which may be used. Garfield once said to a teacher that if his pupils are to be most benefited he must permit them to drink from a flowing stream; not from a stagnant pool.

The recitation should be thorough. Do not go on to the next lesson until at least a majority of the pupils understand the one passed over.

Test the pupil's knowledge of the lesson. Give the pupils opportunity to recite. This will encourage the diligent pupils while it will give an incentive to those who are not diligent to do better.

How to correct mistakes and how to enforce the lesson by illustration were touched upon.

One of the great difficulties is to preserve an equilibrium of interest. The tastes of your pupils will not always coincide with your individual tastes.

Show that you have an interest in the lessons and that will infuse interest on the part of your pupils. There is such a thing as the teacher putting earnestness and enthusiasm into his work.

The recitation furnishes the most effective means for giving moral instruction.

Mr. Murray asked several questions, among them how to secure a better attendance in the schools.

The band next used its powers of entertaining, with the usual success.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, about the time we had to leave the Court House, Prof. Swigart began to discuss the subject, "The Uses of Words."

The last speaker on Wednesday morning was Prof. Dick on "Hygiene in the School Room."

Medical, Etc.

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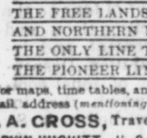
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THE PAST YEAR IN EUROPE

IT BEGAN AND ENDED WITH RUMORS OF WAR.

The Grand Old Man's Opinion — The Crown Prince of Germany—Nihilism Rampant—John L. Sullivan and Jem Smith.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The old year reproduces in its dotage features of its infancy. It went out as it came in, full of internal hatreds and omens and mutterings of war. A year ago Bismarck, through the old emperor, had opened the reichstag with a speech foreshadowing coming troubles, and asking for 41,000 more men, an annual increase of 25,000,000 marks, and a further lump sum of 24,000,000 marks, all to be used in fighting. Count Moltke made a very terrifying speech. The iron chancellor told us that a fight must come, though he would do nothing to bring it on, and it would be a fight for very existence. When the reichstag declined to give what was asked it was dissolved, and the German people by that time had been so badly frightened that they sent in new deputies, who passed with enthusiasm every fighting bill that was presented to them.

Europe is now in the same nervous condition, with the difference that trouble is expected from the east now rather than from the west, and our war scare, like milk, is growing thicker and thicker with exposure to the air. We are told to expect at any moment to behold the colossal forces of Russia and France bloodily arrayed against the still greater forces of Italy, Austria, and Germany, with England bobbing diplomatically about like a thief on the outskirts of a crowd waiting to see what can be picked up. There is enough war news published in Europe to make anybody who does not think for himself wake up at night with the cannons booming under his ears. A lot of it leaks to America through the wires, and so it is necessary to say this week again that it is, in the language of Mrs. Gamp, "mostly rubbidge."

Mr. Gladstone has just said so to a Frenchman in Paris, and the opinion of the Grand Old Man, who has run governments himself, is of more value than that of any number of hysterical continental special correspondents or bear stock speculators. "Russia hungers for revenge, and will fight very soon, indeed," says one group of alarmists, and others say it is coming even sooner, for Germany and Austria will bring things to a crisis now, and not allow Russia and France to choose their own moment for working together.

As a matter of fact, there is not nearly as much likelihood of war as there was a year ago. Not one of the big powers could begin a war with anything like certainty of victory. France wants time to breathe and pull herself together internally. Hungary, the fighting Magyar center of the unwieldy Austrain empire, would gladly and reckless pick a fight, but will not have anything to say about it. To fight in the present financial condition of his country would be insanity on the part of the czar, and that he is aware of the fact is made evident by his sanction given to the publication of the forged documents. This move of the czar must be looked upon as important news, as it shows a disposition on his part to find a scapegoat to carry off the ill feeling between Bismarck and himself, and to kiss and be friends with that iron gentleman. Thousands of evidences of the coming war have been held up during the week, but they amount to nothing unless something turns up that no one has thought of. The nations will worry on in their present disagreeable, snarling state through the winter.

Old gentlemen who do not smoke and who find the devotion of their female friends forever resolving itself into pairs of slippers will sympathize with the pope. His holiness, who is celebrating his jubilee, has received so far a matter of 12,000 pairs of slippers, and more pairs are coming in all the while. It is greatly to the credit of his holiness that in spite of this he was able to receive on Thursday over 300 bishops and other prelates who had come from all ever the world to see him, and to find a kind word to say to each. There are other gifts coming in also, more original and interesting than slippers. Duke Dursel, who was sent to convey the good wishes of the Belgian royal family, presented to the pope as his own gift a statuette of St. Thomas Aquinas in ivory in a temple of massive gold, beautifully chiselled and studded with rubies, diamonds and sapphires.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie is back to London again, speaking hopefully of the condition of the German crown prince. The discussion as to the nature of his disease is breaking out afresh, and the English physician is triumphantly reminding the world that he never admitted the actual existence of cancer. The reports from San Remo are ordinarily so utterly unreliable that it is cheerful to be able to send something concerning the unhappy prince that is authentic. The Italian ambassador, who has just visited San Remo, found the prince looking much stronger and more erect than last March, and the general impression of all those who surrounded him was one of relief and hopefulness. He cannot and must not speak above a whisper, and not once did he ever attempt to raise his voice. The crown princess looked worn, tired and aged, but cheerful.

A Geneva correspondent again warns us not to imagine that nihilism is dead or even in a stupor. It is as silently active as ever. Money is flowing into the revolutionary coffers. The killing and wounding and wholesale imprisoning of youthful students has moved thousands of parents to wrathful sympathy, which, being dangerous to express at all openly, finds vent in secret contributions to the Nihilist treasury. Just now the Russian refugees in Switzerland are waiting with deep anxiety the result of the great trial going on in St. Petersburg, in secret, of course. Among the prisoners is a beautiful young woman, who, after sympathizing for several years with the Nihilists, and doing her best to alleviate the sufferings of political prisoners, at length joined the conspiracy, and became one of the leaders in the south of Russia. Among the serious crimes with which the prisoners are charged is that of running secret printing presses, an offense which the Russian government never forgives.

Nothing definite has been done yet in regard to the fight between Sullivan and Jem Smith. The latter professes willingness to meet America's champion, and he has certainly enough pluck to take him into the ring, but it is doubtful whether there is confidence enough among British sportsmen in the result of such an encounter to induce them to find the money. Sullivan and Smith will probably meet at The Sportsman office on Jan. 12 Until then there will be plenty of talk and little business.

Destroyed by Fire.

PEORIA, Ills., Jan. 2.—The "Grove" distillery, owned by the Woolners, one of the "trust" distilleries, was destroyed by fire Saturday. The property was valued at about $200,000. It is thought that one man, an engineer, was burned to death.

Railroads

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table, November 14, 1887.

	WESTWARD	Exp A M	Mail P M.
Leave	Lock Haven	9 00	3 4
	Flemington	9 05	3 45
	Mill Hall	9 09	3 48
	Beech Creek	9 25	4 03
	Eagleville f	9 30	4 08
	Howard	9 44	4 22
	Mount Eagle f	9 54	4 32
	Curtin	10 01	4 38
	Milesburg	10 12	4 48
	Bellefonte	10 25	5 00
	Milesburg	10 35	5 10
	Snow Shoe Int	10 38	5 14
	Unionville	10 48	5 24
	Julian	11 59	5 35
	Martha	11 09	5 47
	Port Matilda	11 19	5 56
	Hannah f	11 26	6 05
	Fowler f	11 29	6 08
	Dix f	11 32	6 11
	Bald Eagle	11 38	6 19
	Vail	11 43	6 24
Arrive at	Tyrone	11 55	6 37
	EASTWARD	P M.	
Leave	Tyrone	7 15	8 10
	East Tyrone	7 22	8 17
	Vail	7 28	8 20
	Bald Eagle	7 33	25
	Dix f	7 39	30
	Fowler f	7 42	8 32
	Hannah f	7 46	8 36
	Port Matilda	7 55	8 48
	Martha	8 05	8 51
	Julian	8 15	8 59
	Unionville	8 25	9 10
	Snow Shoe Int	8 35	9 18
	Milesburg	8 39	9 22
	Bellefonte	8 49	9 32
	Milesburg	9 01	9 47
	Curtin	9 11	10 01
	Mount Eagle f	9 17	10 06
	Howard	9 27	10 16
	Eagleville f	9 40	10 30
	Beech Creek	9 45	10 35
	Mill Hall	10 01	10 50
	Flemington f	10 05	10 54
Arrive at	Lock Haven	10 10	11 00

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 13th, 1887. Leaves Snow Shoe at 6:45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8:4 a m.

Leaves Bellefonte 9.42 a m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.50 a m

Leaves Snow Shoe 3.15 p m., arrives at Bellefonte 5.29 p m

Leaves Bellefonte at 8:05 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 10:00 p m.

S S BLAIR, General Sup't

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table, Nov. 13th, 1887.

	WESTWARD.	Mixed. P. M.	Mixed. A. M
Leave	Scotia	1 15	5 00
	Fairbrook	12 40	5 20
	Penn's Furnace	1 05	5 40
	Hostler f	1 11	5 50
	Marengo f	1 17	5 55
	Loveville f	1 23	6 00
	Furnace Road f	1 27	6 10
	Dungarvin	1 30	6 15
	Warriors Mark	1 70	6 25
	Pennington	2 07	6 40
	Weston Mill f	2 20	6 50
	L. and T. June	2 26	6 55
	Tyrone	2 35	6 58
	EASTWARD.	Mixed. P. M.	Mixed. A. M
Leave	Tyrone	4 30	9 20
	L. & T. June	4 34	9 25
	Weston Mill f	4 40	9 28
	Pennington	4 55	9 43
	Warriors Mark	5 05	9 58
	Dungarvin	5.17	10.09
	Furnace Road f	5 20	10 12
	boveville f	5 28	10 16
	Marengo f	5 30	10 22
	Hostler f	5 40	10 38
	Penn's Furnace	5 50	10 44
	Fairbrook	6 05	11 00
	Scotia	5 25	11 30

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Nov. 20th, 1887.

Dis. Westward		a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p m
.0	5.50	1.30		MONTANDON	5 30	9.10	5. 5
1.5	6.15	1.40	Ar.	LEWISBURG	Lv 5.20	9.00	5.35
1 5	6.15	1 40	Lv.	LEWISBURG	Ar	9.00	5.35
5.4	6.24	1.48		Biehl f		8 51	5 25
6.8	6.30	1.55		Vicksburg f		8 45	5.20
10.7	6.41	2 08		MIFFLINBURG		8.35	5.08
13.1	6.48	2.13		Barber f		8.29	5.01
1 .2	6.54	2.16		Swengle f		8.24	4.56
16.1	6.56	2 20		Millmont		8.22	4.-3
18.6	7.05	2.30		LAURELTON		8.13	4.43
23.5	7.12	2.37		Pardee f		8.01	4.30
24.7	7.15	2 40		Weixert		7.57	4.24
28 9	7.36	2.55		Cherry Run f		7.48	4.16
32.2	7.40	3.03		Paddy Mt. Tunnel		7.40	4.08
33 9	7.45	3.09		Fowler f		7.36	3.57
36.6	7.52	3.15		Coburn		7.27	3.55
39 6	7.58	3.25		Zerby f		7 19	3 45
43.4	8.10	3.35		Rising Springs		7.10	3.35
46.2	8 18	3 45		Penn's Cave f		7.00	3.27
49.2	8.25	3 54		CENTRE HALL		6.52	3.20
51.6	8.33	3. 9		Gregg f		6.43	3 13
54.6	8 42	4 08		Linden Hall		6.36	3 05
56.7	8 48	4 15		OAK HALL		6.30	3.00
58.3	8.52	4.19		LEMONT		6.25	2.55
60.2	8.59	4 2		Dale Summit f		6.20	2.50
63.9	9.09	4.35		Pleasant Gap f		6.10	2.40
65.2	9.14	4.41		Axeman f		6.04	2.34
67.4	9 20	4.45		BELLEFONTE		6.00	2.30

CHAS E. PUGH, General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON, General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL, Superintendent

BELLEFONTE AND BUFFALO RUN RAILROAD—To take effect Monday, Oct. 17, 1887.

EASTWARD. No. 4.	No. 2.	Dis.	STATIONS.	Dis.	WESTWARD. No. 1	No 3
P. M.	A. M				A. M	P. M
6 19	9 14	18.	Ar. Bellefte, Lv	0	6 30	3 30
6 09	8 59	14.7	Hastings, F	3.2	6 42	3 43
6 00	8 52	12 5	Hunters	5.5	6 48	3 50
5 56	8 47	11.2	Fillmore	6.8	6 51	3 55
5 51	8 -2	10.	Sellers, F	8.	6 -8	4 00
5 46	8 36	8.	Waddles	10.	7 04	4 06
5 25	8 11	3.2	Thompson, F	14.8	7 26	4 32
5 20	8 07	2.	Krumrine	16.	7 30	4 37
5 13	8 00	0	State College	18.	7 36	4 43

Trains will stop at stations marked F when signal is given or notice to Conductor.

Trains 2 and 4 connect with Trains East and West on Bald Eagle Valley Railroad and Snow Shoe Branch.

THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 13th, 1887:

	WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p m
"	Harrisburg	3 30	a m
"	Williamsport	7 10	a m
"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
"	Lock Haven	7 58	a m
"	Renovo	8 50	a m
" arr at	Erie	4 00	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40	a m
"	Harrisburg	11 25	a m
" arr. at	Williamsport	2 15	p m
"	Lock Haven	3 30	p m
"	Renovo	4 30	p m
"	Kane	8 35	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 00	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	a m
"	Harrisburg	3 45	p m
	Williamsport	7 10	p m
" arr at	Lock Haven	8 02	p m
"	Renovo	9 00	p m
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Phil's	4 30	a m
"	Harrisburg	7 40	a m
"	W'm'sport	10 35	a m
"	Lock Haven	11 35	a m
" arr. at	Renovo	12 30	p m
	EASTWARD.		
Sea Shore EXPRESS leaves	L. Haven	7 05	a m
"	Jersey're	7 35	a m
"	W'm'sp't	8 15	a m
" arr. at	Harrisb'g	11 30	a m
"	Phila'phia	3 15	p m
DAY EXP leaves	Kane	6 25	a m
"	Renovo	10 20	a m
"	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
"	Williamsport	12 20	p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 13	p m
"	Philadelphia	6 50	a m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 45	p m
"	Renovo	11 00	p m
"	Lock Haven	11 58	p m
"	Williamsport	1 25	a m
arr at	Harrisburg	4 20	a m
"	Philadelphia	8 25	a m
RENOVO ACN leaves	Renovo daily	4 05	p m
" arrives at	Harrisb'g	9 30	p m
"	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with R. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

ROBERT NEILSON Gen'l Supt.

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BELLEFONTE, December 29, 1887.

Red Wheat, old, per bushel	$ 85
Mixed wheat, old	80
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	50
Corn (shelled)	50
Corn (ears)	40
Oats	30
Barley	45
Clover-seed, fair to good	$4 50
do prime and extra prime	4.75
do choice	5 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00
Flour, wholesale	4 40
Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$8.00—$10 00
Nova Scotia Plaster	$8 50

Provision Markets.

[Corrected weekly by A. C. Moyer & Bro.]

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	10
New Raisins, per pound	12
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter per pound	25
Cheese, per pound	18
Country Hams, per pound	12
Hams sugar cured	15
Shoulders	10
Breakfast Bacon	12½
Country Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per dozen	25
New Potatoes, per bushel	75
Dried Beef	20
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	8
Canned Tomatoes, per can	12½—15
Canned Corn, per can	10—12½
Lemons, per dozen	30
Dried Sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter per gallon	50
Roller Flour, per sack	$1.25—$1.30—$1.35
Apples, per bushel	65

Miscellaneous.

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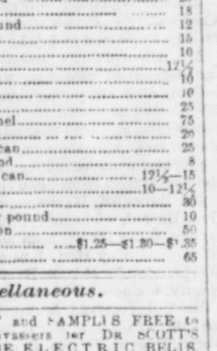
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" " " " Fine	13 00
" " " " with Twist barrels, extension rib, pistol grip, matted rib, rubber butt, solid plungers, patent fore-end, top snap, double bolt, left barrel choke bored	20 50
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THEY REFUSED TO WORK.

HOW THE STRIKE GOES ON AT PHILADELPHIA.

Railroad Officials Declare the Work Is Done Without Much Difficulty—The Miners All Out—Chairman Lee's Answer to Mr. Corbin's Address.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The action of the miners in going out has greatly strengthened the strikers here, and they are very jubilant and sanguine of ultimate victory. When the whistles blew at Third and Berks streets depot scarcely a man turned up. The men at this point are mostly members of Assembly 8,819 and acting up to their resolutions of Saturday night they refused to work. The assembly is composed of engineers, conductors and brakemen, and these men at Third and Berks ran the eleven shifting engines at that point. But one was at work, although dispatcher Geary said he had filled the places of all the strikers and the traffic was in marked contrast to that of a few days ago. Up in Port Richmond everything is quiet and the work is done without much difficulty. Henry J. Bennett, of the executive committee, was seen. He was in a very happy mood. He had just received the following telegram, which he hastened to make public to the men:

"POTTSVILLE, Jan. 4.

"Henry J. Bennett:

"Miners are out to a man, and the prospects for downing the company are bright.

"B. J. SHARKEY."

"POTTSVILLE, Jan. 3.

"Henry J. Bennett:

"Joint committee of railroaders and miners at meeting last night appointed a committee to wait on Powderly.

"B. J. SHARKEY."

"Now that the miners are with us, the fight will soon be ours, they must give in," said Mr. Bennett.

"The strikers are very bitter against the scabs and may cause trouble if the strike continues."

Several men were walking across to the Willow street wharf when they were stopped by Joseph T. Coghlan, master workman of Assembly 5,890. He went up to them and said: "Say, boys, you ain't looking for a job are you? Nobody but scabs are working, and he used some very strong language not at all complimentary to the men at work. The men replied that they wouldn't work if there was a strike and went away. Four shifting engines were at work at this point, moving the trains.

Everything was quiet at Ninth and Green, and no more men have quit. A notice was posted up there to the effect that conductors, engineers and others whose passes had expired could have them renewed at the office. A number of coal trains covered with snow came in on Pennsylvania avenue, and the dealers were soon at work carting it away. No more men had stopped work here and about twenty shifting engines were at work.

Superintendent Sweigard would not be seen, and in answer to a request for an interview General Manager McLeod sent word that he had nothing to say; that the road was doing well, and that he did not know how long the trouble with the miners would last.

It was rumored here that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers passed resolutions to stand by the Reading road, and condemning the action taken by the Knights, but Mr. McLeod said he had not received any such resolutions.

The following notice was posted by the Reading company:

"It is reported that some of our men who refused to obey the order to strike have been threatened with personal injury. I ask as a special favor to the company that prompt information in every case be sent to the general superintendent, and every offender shall be prosecuted at the expense of the company. Any man furnishing information of this character shall be fully protected in every way and at any expense.

"A. A. MCLEOD, general manager."

Replying to Mr. Corbin.

POTTSVILLE, Jan. 4.—The first reply from the miners to President Corbin's letter comes to-day from Assembly 6,326, Knights of Labor, of St. Clair, composed of about 700 miners. The letter is signed by Capt. W. H. Holmes, editor of The St. Clair Splinters. He is master workman of the assembly, but does not sign himself in that capacity, wishing, as he says, to give no offense by signing such a title. Among other things the letter, which is quite long, says:

"Your circular to miners has been generously and faithfully distributed in this region. It is so novel to the miners to have the president of their employing corporation address them in this way and so directly that they assume you are desirous of a frank answer to such a frank document, and they therefore presume to answer it, hoping you will give their reply the honest consideration they are giving your circular.

"First, let it be understood that there is no outside question attached to this matter between you and your miners. It is simply and purely a question of wages. Recognition of their organizations, railroad difficulties, discharge or employment of these or those men do not come into the consideration of this question."

The letter then stated that under the present plan of making demands miners, "headed by blatant loafers and red handed adventurers," do not march from colliery to colliery, causing riot and loss, but that the affairs of the men have been placed in the hands of a joint committee composed of men "selected from the miners for their honesty of purpose, their conservatism and their general good character." The letter continues:

"The men fully appreciate your argument with reference to the maintenance of the agreement made between your general manager and their representatives for the past four months, as they also do the point regarding the loss that will ensue to both your company and your men should the collieries be idle. Their reply to the first proposition is that in keeping your part of the agreement you have not only done them a merited service, but have enhanced the value of your property, increased your business and placed your company in a better condition financially and morally, and they can see no reason why you should decline to continue the present wages, if only temporarily, at least, while the market prices and the output warrant them. During the past four months, for the first time in fifteen years, the men have been enabled to make wages sufficient to keep their families in anything like decent condition. They have been clothing their children, paying their debts, making themselves honest men again (which they have been unable to be until your honesty to them gave them their due), and during this time you have had no trouble with them, nothing but praise and kindly feeling, because you treated them justly, and your officials in this section will tell you that grievances have been few, that the men have been contented and that any aid or reciprocity the men could show the company has been freely brought to bear; and let us add again, parenthetically, that should a strike occur in this region the employment of special policemen will be an unnecessary expense, as your men will diligently guard your property against vandals and destruction.

"As to the second proposition—the loss to both sides that you reiterate so frequently—none can appreciate this point more thoroughly than the men and their families. To your company idleness means loss of dividends to people well provided with the wherewithal to exist and be happy. To the men it means starvation, misery, discontent. To go into the mines and labor requires courage. No coward has business there, where one's life is held as naught. Having only brave men in your employ you will appreciate their courage in standing for their rights in the face of the starvation, the misery, the discontent and the odium they must suffer if idleness ensue. Your men are opposed to a strike; and to the very last man they will exceedingly regret it if it be forced upon them. They consider their demand a just one. They have been making it for years, suffering meanwhile the degradation of half living, and now that they have had another taste of what it means to live as honest men, they will bear much before returning to their condition of the past fifteen years, prior to Sept. 1."

What Mr. Corbin Says.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Regarding the strike on the Reading railroad, it was stated at the office of Mr. Corbin, that so far as the company was concerned the strike was over, as the road is being fully operated by new hands. Mr. Corbin said that he had heard nothing about the strike of the Reading miners in sympathy with the Lehigh men, who are out, other than the reports current. The Reading railroad, he said, had passed from the receiver's hands on Jan. 1, according to the formal announcement that had been made, and would continue under the same management as heretofore.

Will Pay Present Rates.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Jan. 4.—Lentz, Lilly & Co., operating the Park collieries; J. C. Haydon & Co., of the Glendon colliery, and Knevals Bros., of the Primrose colliery, have decided to pay the present rate of wages to miners and continue work, pending a final settlement by the Reading Coal and Iron company. It is thought that the Mill Creek Coal company, operating the Middle Lehigh colliery at New Boston, and other individuals throughout the region are expected to take similar action.

Reducing Miners' Wages.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—John Blythe, a prominent Baltimore and Ohio coal operator, has reduced the wages of his miners five cents a ton. This is due to the failure of the miners of W. L. Scott and other operators to compel their employers to pay the Columbus scale. Mr. Blythe is willing to pay scale prices if the other operators do, but not otherwise.

Old Kelly Confesses His Crime.

WICHTA, Kan., Jan. 4.—Further details of the lynching of the notorious Kelly family have reached here. After the killing of the mother and son, the vigilantes started in pursuit of the old man, who had escaped on horseback. After three hours' hard riding they overtook him. He was told that he had but a few minutes to live, and given permission to make any statement he desired. He said: "I moved to Kansas from the mountains of Pennsylvania in 1869, and lived at different points along the southern border until I decided to move to No Man's Land. I settled twenty-five miles from Beaver City and went into the cattle business. Soon after I opened a sort of tavern. Several persons disappeared while passing along this trail, but as to their death I have nothing to say. A good deal of talk of foul play was made, and I determined to move on to south Texas." He was then strung up for a few minutes and let down again, when he confessed that he and his family had killed and robbed nine men and two women. He was then swung up again and left hanging.

A Serious and Fatal Accident.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—An accident occurred on the Sauk Center and Northern railroad that resulted in the serious injury of several passengers, at a point about half way between Sauk Center and Long Prairie. The rear coach of a passenger train left the track, having struck a broken rail, and rolled into the ditch, piling passengers up into a heap. Mary Wiser, a young woman, fell on the stove and her dress caught fire. Before the flames could be extinguished all her clothes had burned, and her body was horribly scorched and blistered. She will probably die. Guy Rice, a messenger, suffered a broken ankle, and several other passengers were severely bruised. If the accident had occurred half a minute sooner the entire train would have been precipitated eighty feet from a trestle to a chasm, and the loss of life would have been great.

Committed Murder and Escaped.

CHICAGO, Ills., Jan. 4.—John Mack, alias Johnson, a colored gambler from Richmond, Ind., being worsted in a quarrel over a game of "craps," said carelessly that before leaving the place he would kill some one. After swallowing a glass of whiskey Mack pulled his pistol and taking deliberate aim at an inoffensive spectator, Frank Ball, colored, put a bullet through his heart. Mack then held the crowd at bay and escaped.

Passenger Conductors Discharged.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 4.—All passenger conductors but one on the Ohio River railroad between here and Wheeling have been discharged, owing, it is said, to the discovery of systematic robbery of the company.

Smallpox in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Seven new cases of smallpox were discovered. It is greatly feared that the disease will spread in Chinatown.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION BEGINS.

Lots of Young Blood in the Assembly. Records of Some of the Members—Fremont Cole Chosen for Speaker by the Republican Caucus.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The legislative session of 1888 began officially at 11 o'clock today. But it was long after that hour before the preliminary work of organization was completed. Although of a routine character, the proceedings have an agreeable fascination for the newly fledged legislators. The ill suppressed emotions of the beginner are always a source of amusement to the older ones, who themselves passed through the same ordeal. Looking from the clerk's desk today, while the roll was being called, the presence of young blood in the assembly this year was forcibly noticeable. Of course the gray and the baldheaded judiciously blend among the gathered representatives of the people—just enough to control the impetuosity of youth. Of the 128 assemblymen sixty-seven have had more or less legislative experience. Thirty-two make their appearance for the first time, and four were legislators one term prior to this year. Gen. Husted heads the list with a record of seventeen years, extending from 1867 to 1881, and from 1884 to the present, being speaker in 1874, 1876, 1878, 1886, 1887. Edward P. Hagan, of New York, and Edward Gallagher, of Erie, tie for second honors, each having five years to his credit. Curtis, of St. Lawrence, follows with four years, and McCann, Wafer and Haggerty, of Kings; Hamilton, Brennan, Shea and Finn, of New York; Brundage, of Steuben; Leader Sheehan, of Erie; Greene, of Orange, and Speaker Cole, of Schuyler, each served three years. Sixteen have had two years' experience.

The youngest member is Timothy D. Sullivan, of the Second New York district, who was born in 1863. This is his second year in the assembly. Following come S. Fred. Nixon, of Chautauqua, and George Cromwell, of Richmond, who are each about 26 years old. About two-thirds are from the latter age to 35. Speaker Cole is only 31 years old. The assembly will possess many debaters this session if one-half the reports of the forensic ability of numerous new members is true. On the Republican side will be of course Husted, supported by Ainsworth, of Oswego; Saxton, of Wayne; Crosby and Hamilton, of New York; Curtis, of St. Lawrence; Platt, of Dutchess, and Gallagher, of Erie. The Democrats, too, are not lacking in material of the same kind in Sheehan, Judge Greene, of Orange; Peter K. McCann and Longley, of Kings; McKenna, Shea, Martin, Hagan and Finn, of New York, and Weed, of Clinton.

The tedious necessary procedure of calling the roll and swearing in the members occupied over an hour. The latter ceremony was performed by Secretary of State Cook, who administered the oath from the speaker's rostrum, to groups of six, who advanced when their names were called. An attendant held out a Bible, upon which the half dozen placed their hands. Some of the younger members of the New York delegation, such as McKenna, Gordon, Sullivan, Connolly, O'Connor, Cromwell, Crosby, Dalton and Hamilton, kissed the volume with a delicacy which would have astonished their friends of the other sex if the latter could have witnessed the proceeding.

The governor's message was then read.

SPEAKER FREMONT COLE.

He Is Nominated by the Republican Caucus at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The Republican assembly caucus has nominated Fremont Cole for speaker.

Messrs. Bankson T. Morgan and George R. Cornwall were chosen secretaries and Messrs. George Cromwell and John McKenzie tellers.

Mr. Ainsworth, in presenting Mr. Cole for speaker, called attention to the necessity of looking after the young element in the party. Mr. Crosby seconded the nomination of Mr. Ainsworth, and held that new, not old, issues should be kept in the van. This led him to feel grateful in seconding the nomination of the young man from Schuyler, Mr. Cole.

Mr. Burns, of Westchester, in presenting Gen. Husted, said simply: "I have the honor of presenting for the nomination of speaker of the assembly Hon. James W. Husted, of Westchester." Mr. McEver, of Herkimer county, seconded Gen. Husted's nomination.

Mr. Cole received 51 votes and Gen. Husted 19, as follows: For Cole—Adams, Ainsworth, Baucus, Brown, Brundage, Harrison, Cheney, W. W. Cheney, Clark, Comstock, Cole, Cottrell, Cromwell, Crosby, Davis, De Witt, Dinehart, Emery, Enz, Flaherty, Port, Frost, Fuller, Gallagher, Gallup, Hadley, Hamilton, Hughes, Hunting Johnson, Kimball, Knapp, Latimer, Lewis, Mabie, Mathison, Maynard, McAdam, Moody, Morgan, Noxon, Prime, Ritz, Savery, Saxton, Talimadge, Thomson, Tisdale, Vangarder, Whipple, White, Youngman—51.

For Husted—Acker, Aspinwall, Beatty, Brownell, Burns, Cornwall, Curtis, Donaldson, Edwards, Goerz, Grippin, Hasbell, Maze, McEver, McKenzie, Platt, Rhodes, Smith, Yates—19.

On motion of Mr. Burns the nomination of Mr. Cole was made unanimous.

Clerk Charles H. Cuickering, of Lewis, and Sergeant-at-Arms "Doc" Scott, of Buffalo, were re-elected by acclamation. William Loeb, of Albany, was chosen stenographer over George H. Thornton, of Buffalo.

First Assistant Doorkeeper Harlow, of Waterford, was re-elected.

Chairman Hamilton announced this committee, to call future Republican caucuses: Messrs. Smith, Burns, Johnson, Enz and Coon.

Nineteen Shipwrecked Seamen Land.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Nineteen distressed seamen were brought to port on the steamship Trinidad, from Bermuda. Fifteen were the crew of the German bark Tivoli, and the rest were the crew of the German ship Theodore Voss. The Voss was wrecked in a storm Dec. 8, but was sighted by a tug and towed to Bermuda. The Tivoli was from Pensacola, for Grangemouth, and was wrecked by a gale while lying in the Bermuda harbor.

Dr. Elward Bert and family were chloroformed in Chicago, and burglars ransacked the house, carrying off $1,900 worth of jewelry.

Oscar Coger, who was caught in a second attempt to burn the house of Widow Lindsay, at Cherokee, Ala., was lynched by neighbors.

The plant of the Seymour Manufacturing company at Seymour, Conn., comprising seven buildings, was burned. The loss is heavy.

An orchestra of 125 artists, a chorus of 3,000 male voices and eminent soloists will participate in the National Saengerfest at St. Louis in June.

MYSTERIOUSLY MURDERED.

Robert Hamilton, of Long Branch, Found Mortally Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Long Branch says that Robert Hamilton, a man 51 years of age, an old resident of Long Branch, was found lying in an outhouse terribly beaten and bruised on Sunday morning. He was unconscious at the time and without recovering his senses died on Sunday evening. It is believed he was assaulted for the purpose of robbery.

Hamilton resided in Long Branch from the time the place first attained prominence as a summer resort. For over twenty-four years he was employed by A. J. Drexel, the Philadelphia banker, to look after his property here, and at the time of his death was still in Mr. Drexel's employ. Three years ago his employer presented him with a handsome gold hunting case watch, on which were engraved the words, "Robert Hamilton, from A. J. Drexel, for twenty-one years' faithful service." Hamilton wore the watch constantly, and the fact that this and a sum of money, estimated at $80, which he was known to have had on his person on Saturday evening, is missing, goes to show that robbery was the cause of the assault.

Hamilton, with a number of friends, held a watch meeting on Saturday evening at the Atlantic fire engine house, a short distance from the West End hotel. Late in the evening he left his friends, and a short time afterward turned up at a colored ball, which was being held in Limerick. The latter place is situated in the rear of the Ocean hotel and consists of a small settlement of shanties inhabited by the toughest kind of people. This portion of Long Branch will rank with the lowest portion of New York, and its residents include people of all nationalities. When Hamilton left the dance hall he was considerably under the influence of liquor. The next morning he was discovered in an outhouse on the premises of William Bennett. Several terrible bruises were on his head and his skull was crushed in, apparently with a heavy club. The wounded man was removed to Bennett's house, where he died.

Hamilton's family lived during the winter in the Drexel cottage, just below the West End cottages and nearly opposite the Pennsylvania club house. In summer they reside in a small cottage just back of the West End hotel. Coroner Vanderveer empaneled a jury, but the inquest will not be held for several days. The Tutolas club, of Long Branch, has offered a reward of $250 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

The most likely theory that has been advanced as to the identity of the murderer is that it was some party from the dance hall, who when Hamilton left for home followed him and struck him down. The officers are working on this clue and every one who is known to have been present at the ball has been under surveillance. Another theory is that he was murdered by men who were not present at the ball at all, but who had been tempted to the deed by the sight of the roll of money which Hamilton drew out to pay for a drink in a saloon while on his way to the ball. All the trains leaving Long Branch have been closely watched since the affair occurred.

CANADA'S ARMY.

It Is Said 500,000 Men Can Be Mustered if Necessary.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 4.—Sir Charles Dilke's criticism in The Fortnightly Review on the Canadian militia is condemned in military circles here as the production of one totally unacquainted with the subject upon which he has written. Adjt. Gen. Powell in conversation said that he believed no military force was as strong as a militia force well trained. Canada could now in forty-eight hours put 25,000 men in the field, and 25,000 more, fully equipped, inside of one week. He argues with Sir Charles Dilke that the annual appropriation, $1,000,000, is entirely inadequate to keep the Canadian militia up to that high standard which the rapid development of the country demands, yet with this small amount at the disposal of the militia department, he considers that great progress in the defenses of the country have been made. In addition to the 38,000 men of the active militia, one-half of whom drill sixteen days every year, there is an enrolled force of nearly 500,000 men, who have at some time or another drilled, but who now are on the reserve list and would be available in event of trouble. When asked what he thought of the possibility of trouble which would draw the United States and Canada into conflict, Col. Powell said that he believed that would never come. Yet he did not wish to see the British government yield every concession demanded by the Americans at the fishery commission without regard as to how far the interests of Canada were sacrificed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Money, 4½ per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, 4.83@4.87. Governments steady; currency 6s, 119 bid; 4s, coup., 125¾ bid; 4½s do., 0¼ bid.

The stock market opened dull and selling (by professional traders of Reading and Union Pacific) prices declined in the first hour ½ to 1½ per cent. from the closing prices of Friday. The market closed dull and featureless.

Prices closed as follows:

West. Union Tel.	77½	Del. & Hud.	109⅝
Adams Express	140	Del. L. & W.	129¾
U. S. Express	67	Denver	22¼
C., C., C. & I.	52	Erie	28
N. Y. Central	107½	Lake Shore	93
N. J. Central	75½	Kansas & Texas	17⅞
Illinois Central	117½	Northwest	107
Northern Pacific	23⅝	Do Pref.	139
Do Pref.	4 ⅝	Pacific Mail	35½
Central Pacific	32	Reading	6⅝
Missouri Pacific	85⅝	St. Paul	74¾
Texas Pacific	25½	Wabash	15¼
Alton & T. H.	37	Bur. & Quincy	128¾
Canada Southern	56	Ore. R'y & Nav.	89
Canada Pacific	61½	Ore. Trans.	21
Chicago & Alton	135	West Shore	—

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—FLOUR—Firm at unchanged prices: fine, $2.10@2.70; superfine, $2.45@3.00; Minnesota extra, $3@5.10.

WHEAT—Lower: receipts, 61,450 shipments, 15,900; No. 1 red state, 96c.; No. 2 do., 94c.; No. 2 red winter, January, 9.⅝c.; do., February, 92¾c.

CORN—Easier: receipts, 116,428 bushels; shipments, 42,041 bushels; No. 2 mixed, cash, 64¾@65c. do., January, 64¼c. do., February, 63.⅝c.

OATS—Dull: receipts, 161,000 bushels; shipments, 100 bushels; No. 1 white state, 42@42½c.; No. 2 do., 40@41c. No. 2 mixed, January, 39⅝c.

RYE—Dull and unchanged.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull: mess, $15.25@16.

LARD—February, $8.13; May, $8.34.

MOLASSES—Steady; boiling stock 24c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 38½c.

ROSIN—Quiet: strained to good, $1.05@1.10.

PETROLEUM—Steady: refined, in cases, 9½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady but dull: western creamery, 27@30c.

CHEESE—Quiet: western flat, 11¼c.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

RICE—Nominal.

SUGAR—Refined: quiet but steady; cut loaf crushed, 7¾c.

TALLOW—Dull; prime city, 4 5-16@4⅜c.

COFFEE—Firm: fair cargoes, 18¾c.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

PROBABILITY THAT THE NATIONAL LEAGUE WILL BE SUPPRESSED.

Trade in England During the Last Year Satisfactory—Indications of a Continuance of Peace on the Continent—The Pope's Letters.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—There seems to be no doubt that the government has determined to suppress the National League in Dublin and Meath. As it is already proclaimed in these counties, the government can suppress it at any time with the consent of the privy council, that is, practically, of the government itself. This blow is aimed at the central executive league sitting in Dublin.

While the government is suppressing liberty of speech in Ireland it is concerting measures for gagging its opponents in the house of commons. Already it is dissatisfied with its own amendments to the ruler of procedure, which are not deemed stringent enough, although when Mr. Gladstone previously proposed far milder measures for defeating obstruction the Tories raised a tremendous outcry, saying that this meant the end of the political liberties of Englishmen. Salisbury will now propose that at the committee stage all bills shall go to the grand committees instead of the house as a whole, and also an earlier hour for the meeting of the house, probably 3 o'clock, with one hour for dinner and a fixed hour for closing, probably midnight. These proposals are likely to be acceptable to the majority of the house, although the rule of midnight closing would give increased opportunities for obstruction, as members could talk out bills.

But a severe struggle is likely to ensue if the government persists in its determination to increase the penalties of members incurring the displeasure of the speaker. It is generally admitted by impartial judges that the present speaker is not sufficiently judicial, and his decisions in some cases make it difficult to answer the contention of the Parnellites that he cannot understand that the Irish members have the same rights and privileges as their English brethren.

Trade during the last year in England on the whole has been satisfactory. The depression of the lace manufacturers at Nottingham has continued, but cotton, coal and a large number of other industries have shown improvement on previous years. The number of patents is unprecedented, the fees under Mr. Chamberlain's act being merely nominal.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 3.—The Fremdenblatt, commenting on Herr Tisza's New Year's Day speech, says that Austria-Hungary will never provoke a war or desire anything but peace and the integrity of the monarchy.

The pope has received congratulatory telegrams from the czar, Giers and Tostoi. The czar expresses a wish and hope that with the pope's support a reconciliation can be brought about between the Russian and the Roman Catholic church, retaining the fundamental principles of the former.

Thirteen thousand pilgrims have arrived at Rome up to date.

A Merchant Burned to Death.

MOUNT VERNON, Ills., Jan. 4.—The building occupied by C. W. Pavy, general merchant, was burned. J. A. White, a retired merchant and one of the owners of the building, was burned to death. Miss Inez, Mr. White's only daughter, was rescued with difficulty, and her agony at the horrible death of her father is intense. She has since gone from one paroxysm to another, and her life is despaired of.

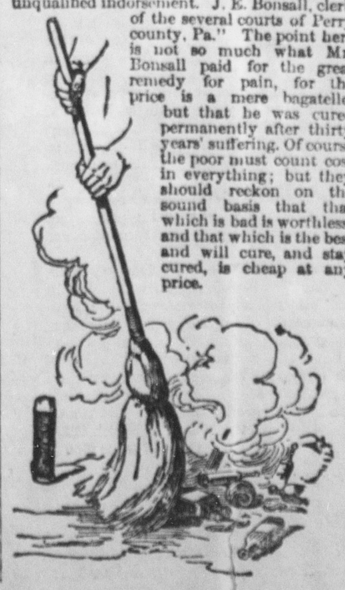
Decided Against the City of Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4. Pierce & Jones, of New York, have won a suit in which the city of Albany is interested. The firm put in a complete fire alarm telegraph service, and the Gamewell company sued the city for infringement. Pierce & Jones took charge of it and the decision just given is in their favor with costs for plaintiff.

HOW TO BUY AND WHAT TO BUY.

WHAT EXPERIENCE TEACHES IS BEST.

There is something to consider in the daily expenses for the household necessities, which in the aggregate of the year amount to a good deal. The ethics of buying and selling seem to be for the vendor to get all he can, and for the purchaser to see that he don't get too much. But what is too much? It is almost a profound question, and presents the strange paradox that the dearest in many things is often the cheapest. Certainly this is so in food where health is involved, and in remedies which restore health after it has been impaired. It is certainly so in clothing; for a cheap suit that will hardly last one season is dearer than the one which will last two seasons, the difference in price being reasonable. So in shoes, and the like. Recurring to the items of food and health, undoubtedly the most important, it is found that villainous adulteration is what renders it cheaper, in much that is sold, and men are known who have spent thousands to be cured of disease, have suffered years of agony, and have trifled away their substance on worthless remedies. That which is testified to by thousands as being an absolute cure, and permanently efficacious, is cheap at any price in comparison with such as have no virtue, and which prolong suffering. A case in point is the following: "New Bloomfield, Pa., April 26, 1886. The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md. Gentlemen:—For more than *thirty years* I had been afflicted with rheumatism so severe I had to use morphine to secure rest at night. Spent hundreds of dollars with physicians and for remedies without benefit. Five years ago I tried St. Jacobs Oil, and it effected an entire and permanent cure. I have not been troubled with it since. Cold or damp weather does not affect me at all. I desire to give it my unqualified indorsement. J. E. Bonsall, clerk of the several courts of Perry county, Pa." The point here is not so much what Mr. Bonsall paid for the great remedy for pain, for the price is a mere bagatelle, but that he was cured permanently after thirty years' suffering. Of course the poor must count cost in everything; but they should reckon on the sound basis that that which is bad is worthless, and that which is the best and will cure, and stay cured, is cheap at any price.



Personal Pencillings.

Mr. H. U. Tibbins, of Brisbin, has returned to Bellefonte to resume his studies in the High School.

Prof. William Beck, of Lock Haven, conducted a musical convention in Madisonburg last week.

Mrs. Augustus Hoover, who has been visiting in the West during the past two months, has returned home.

Mr. Isaac Smith, of Punxsutawney, spent part of last week in town. He was formerly in Ridgway, Pa., but is now in a branch store at Punxsutawney.

Mr. Edward Richards, of Philadelphia, is spending a few days of his New Year vacation, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Richard, on Lamb street.

Mr. Welch, the architect of the Bush Arcade building, came from Philadelphia Tuesday morning to see how the work is progressing at this end of the line.

Rev. S. S. Taylor, of Williamsburg, Pa., has been elected pastor of the Lutheran church in Lock Haven and has accepted the call. He will begin his duties about the first of February.

Mr. James Nolt, of this place, has been spending two weeks in the city of Lancaster, where he has many friends who were formerly College associates. He enjoyed his visit exceedingly.

Mr. R. A. Cassidy, senior editor of the *Keystone Gazette*, is in Bellefonte this week. He walks over Bellafonte's slippery pavements with an ease and grace that shows he was "to the manor born."

Mr. Dukeman, who has filled the position of deputy sheriff during the past four years, retired from that position on Monday. We have always found him a most obliging and agreeable officer and hope he will "strike it rich" in whatever busines he devotes himself to hereafter.

Read the Death Roll.

Which the bills of mortality of any large city may be fitly designated, and you will find that renal and vesical maladies that is to say, those that affect the kidneys or bladder, have a remarkable preponderance—we had almost said preponderance. Bright's disease and diabetes in the chronic stage are rarely cured, and gravel, catarrh of the bladder and enuresis, slay many. Yet at the outset, when the trouble merely amounts to inactivity of the organs involved, the danger may be nullified by that peasant renal tonic and diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which imparts the requisite amount of tone to the organs, without over-exciting them, and the use of which is convenient, and involves no elaborate preparation Dyspepsia, a usual concomitant of renal complaints, and debility, which they invariably produce, are remedied by it. So also are constipation, malarial, rheumatic and nervous ailments.

To Water Consumers.

I desire to give notice that if the present practice of permitting the water to flow from hydrants during the night is continued, I will close the water off the entire borough. The practice is entirely useless and must be stopped some way. I mean business. SAMUEL RYAN, Superintendent.

The opinion of the people is that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best and cheapest remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, etc.

The healing and purifying qualities of Salvation Oil render it the best article for the speedy and safe cure of ulcerated sores. Price only 25 cents.

—Mr. McMillen gave Gregg Post a fine picture of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., the presentation being formally made on Monday evening on the occasion of the installation. It is appropriately acknowledged by the Post in a card elsewhere in this paper.

Many preparations professedly harmless, prove exceedingly dangerous, but Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is perfectly safe at all times. Price 25 cents.

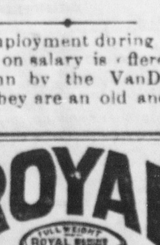
A yellowish complexion is not at all desirable; to banish it, use Laxador, the golden remedy for all liver diseases. It only costs 25 cents.

Some hunters caught a bear in Athens, Me., after a long chase. He was found to have only two sound legs, one hind leg having been cut off, long ago apparently, at the joint, and one fore leg near the body. Yet he was able to run about as fast as the average bear.

—The steam heating employes are engaged at Gerberich, Hale & Co's mill fitting that establishment for the pleasant heat

Steady employment during the Fall and Winter on salary is offered in another column by the VanDusens of Geneva. They are an old and reliable firm. 2014t

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y. 35 7t

IN MEMORY OF

The Late Mrs. Gen. Brisbin.

This paper published the announcement of the death of the wife of Gen. James S. Brisbin one day after it occurred. Being located at the time 150 miles from any railroad station, complete particulars of the death were long in being received, the mere announcement causing much sorrow here where the lady was so well known. From the Big Horn *Sentinel*, published at Buffalo, Johnson county, Wyoming Territory, we clip the following, it being the fullest account thus far published concerning Mrs. Brisbin and her sudden death:

The announcement of the death of Mrs. General Brisbin, which occurred at Fort McKinney last Tuesday morning, the 14th instant, was most unexpected and caused much sorrow among her friends here. Mrs. Brisbin's illness was a very short one and was not considered serious until the last two days, so that her nearest neighbors at the post had no warning of the sad event.

Jane Wagner Brisbin was born at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, and was 40 years of age. She was the daughter of David M Wagner, a leading merchant of Central Pennsylvania, and was married at the early age of 16 years, June 15, 1861—to General James S. Brisbin, then a Second Lieutenant in the Second Dragoons. She was with her husband at various times during the war, but, until its close, settled in a temporary home at Boalsburg, Penna. When General Brisbin was brigadier general in the command of the First Kentucky division he and Mrs. Brisbin made their home in Lexington, Ky. It was in August, 1868, that Mrs. Brisbin first came to the plains with her husband, since which time she has been with him constantly and at the following stations: At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. 1868-9; at Camp Brown, Wind River valley, Wyoming, in 1869-70; from 1870 till 1871 they were at Camp Stambough; then for four years at Boise Barracks, Neb.; from 1874 till 1880 at Fort Ellis, Mont. After spending one year in Philadelphia, Penn., Mrs. Brisbin again came west, going to Fort Assinnaboine, Mont., for one year. In 1881 she left that fort for Fort Keogh, Mont., where General Brisbin was stationed for three years. The year 1885 she spent at Boise Barracks, Idaho, then moved to Fort Niobrara, Neb., and later to Fort Robinson. Gen. Brisbin came to take command as Fort McKinney in May of this year. His wife accompanied him and soon was settled in a handsome and comfortable home where her hospitality knew no bounds. Mrs. Brisbin was a woman of strong character and remarkable energy; her goodness and greatness of heart had become proverbial. All could command her sympathies and many to-day can testify to her widespread charity. In her household she was a marvel of activity and so great was her knowledge of all domestic and particularly culinary matters, that many other friends had often urged her to make some record of her experience. It was her intention to do so the coming winter and she had already begun to collect some matter for this work when she was seized with the illness which resulted so fatally.

Mrs. Brisbin was the mother of ten children, seven of whom survive her.

The funeral which was held Thursday at 1 o'clock was very largely attended by all the officers, their families and many residents of Buffalo. The beautiful and impressive service of the Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Brisbin was a member, was read by Rev. Mr. Newington, and the hymn, "Jesus lover of my Soul," was rendered by a quartette composed of Mrs. Hazzard, Mrs. Young, Capt Kissick and Lieut. Young. The pall orins were Capt. Benham, Capt. Dimbell Lieut. Young, Lieut. Jackson, cat. Powell and Lieut. Gardner, assisted by six non commissioned officers.

Mrs. Brisbin's remains were interred temporarily in the Buffalo cemetery.

In this little community where Mrs. Brisbin had made many friends, the deepest regret is expressed and General Brisbin and family have much sympathy in their deep affliction.

—The first accident that ever occurred on the Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad, located between the towns of Bellwood and Punxsutawney, happened on Friday at noon. The southbound mail train encountered a broken rail at a point known as Great Bend and the locomotive and one car passed over all right But the second car caught, left the track and breaking connection with its companions, tumbled down the embankment. It is said that the car turned over three times on the way down. It is not certain how many passengers were in the car, but none were seriously hurt except John Keller, a prominent railroad contractor. He had several ribs fractured and was otherwise injured. Fortunately, the fires in the stoves did not ignite to the woodwork and still worse results were prevented.

—The fellow who writes to the Lock Haven *Democrat* criticising the good ladies of Lock Haven who are seeking to convert the unrepentant sinners of that place (among them Murderer Shaffer) should be put in a straight jacket. The papers should not publish his twaddle, as he does not know what he is talking about. No one fails so low as to be beyond Divine mercy and though his sin be as scarlet true repentance will secure forgiveness for him. Then think not to condemn those who go seek the fallen, for that was the Master's example, and there is too much Pharisaism and self-righteousness in the world.

To Zion and Return.

HOW THE TRIP WAS MADE ON SATURDAY EVENING—AN AGREEABLE SLEDDING PARTY.

The Reformed congregation at Zion, happy Zion held a festival on Saturday evening in the Presbyterian church there. During the day snow fell to the depth of about six inches. It afforded almost the only opportunity for sleighing thus far, of the present season, and what could have been more appropriate than to spend the last night of the old year in a grand sleigh ride, and to make Zion the objective point! To think was to act—"just as they do in the west,"—and at 6 o'clock p. m., the party started in genuine old-fashioned style, sitting in the straw in a large sled, covered warmly with buffalo robes and four lively steeds as the motive power. 'Tis true a driving sleet continued all the night but that could not penetrate through the buffalo robes, hoods, caps and a superfluity of other garments which kept out the cold and confined the genial heat. To be brief, the party was composed of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Maitland, Miss Minnie Garman, Miss Leona F. Maitland, Mr. Isaac Maitland, Mrs. Jonathan Harper, Maud Harper, Eddie Harper, two of Mr. Maitland's children and the writer. The sled flew over the snow at a rapid rate and the party made themselves heard as they moved along, their own vocal powers being supplemented by all the horns that could be secured for the occasion.

In due time the scene of the festival was reached where quite a large number of the residents of that favorite place were assembled, among whom we were very much pleased to recognize Miss Gertie Solt and Prof. Twitmire, the latter being located at Braddock, Pa., and now spending his Christmas vacation with relatives in Zion.

The turkey, oyster and ice cream refreshments not being quite prepared for attack the party waited on the feast and who should enter, meanwhile, but Gen. W. H. Blair, Mrs. F. P. Blair, and a lady friend, from Bellefonte! They, too, were making the best use of the snow.

The supper was very excellent—the turkey being sweet and tender, the bread and butter of the best home brand and the other viands toothsome and tempting. To relate all the incidents of the excursion would make this article too long. But one, which was perhaps especially in honor of the Bellefonte visitors, should not be omitted. Music on the violin and organ was in progress nearly all the evening, one of the musicians being Prof. Hockenberry. He obligingly stopped his musical manipulation of the bow long enough to deliver a recitation, based on an ancient Roman incident, Appius Claudius being the hero. It was very well done, indeed, and Prof. Hockenberry received well merited applause.

Then the party returned to the sled and found comfortable seats. Home was reached before anyone was half ready for it, and at an hour early enough to sink to rest before the old year was quite gone. May the new year have in store many similarly happy occasions.

More of Murderer Shaffer's Remarks.

The Lock Haven *Democrat* and the Bellefonte DAILY NEWS are the only two papers, thus far, which have printed the genuine explanation of the crime, written by Shaffer, himself. The *Democrat*, on Saturday, gives the following as coming direct from the prisoner through a relative. "After hearing the report of the revolver that killed her husband, which was between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday night, Mrs. Culvey ran out of the house and screamed. Johnson, according to Shaffer, said it would not do to have all that noise and so shot her, too. After she fell, thinking that the shot might not be a fatal one, he turned her over and shot her again. The basket of grass, so often alluded to, was found cut by Johnson near the spot, or else he obtained it elsewhere, and he brought it and put it where it was found for the purpose of allaying suspicion. Shaffer accounts for the blood on his pantaloons by the statement that he was so close to Mr. Culvey when the latter was shot that the blood spurted out over his clothes."

—What is known as the "Clearfield Hotel," in Tyrone, was burned to the ground at 6:30 o'clock on Friday morning The hotel was operated, at the time of its desruction, by Lewis Esterline, who had been the landlord only since September 23, 1887. Only a small part of the contents was removed. The building was one of the oldest in Tyrone. It was erected by William Burns of this place in 1851. An addition was erected in 1853 by Horace Mays, of Osceola.

—The first day of the New Year was not a success, considered from a weather stand point. However, everybody seemed to be in excellent spirits and apparently were very earnest in their exchanges of greeting and wishes for one another's happiness throughout the year.

John W. Johnson's Career.

From the Lock Haven *Democrat* we take the following facts in reference to John W. Johnson, of near Hublersburg this county, who is being tried for murder this week in Lock Haven: He was born in Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 18th of March, 1848. His father died when John was quite young. At the early age of four years Johnson was bound out, as was likewise his brother, who was only two years old. After that time he never either saw or heard of his mother—the old lady disappeared as completely as if she had died, and perhaps she did for all Johnson knows about it now. The name of the man he was bound to was Charles Barkurt, a farmer and shoemaker of Morgan county, adjoining Muskingum, with whom he stayed until fourteen years old, when he ran away on account of bad treatment, and went to Washington, Fayette county, Ohio. Here he lived with one Joseph Weller, a coach maker, until August, 1862 when he enlisted in the army, and stayed until the close of the war in 1865 Johnson had to say that he was 18 when he enlisted in order to be accepted, although he was only in his 15th year. After the war he returned to Ohio and stayed until 1867. Then he went to Pittsburg; then to Philadelphia; then to Middletown, and worked at various places, and finally struck the road to Sugar Valley mountain, where he worked for one Jack Harmon on his farm. Here he got acquainted with his present wife, who was then Mrs. Harriet Kunes, a widow. He married her in July, 1870, and afterwards moved to Wallace Brown's, near Cedar Springs, where he lived for two years. Then he moved to Whitefield's farm, near Beech Creek, and in the fall of the same year moved to Philadelphia, where he stayed for one year. This was in 1876. Here he had bad luck, losing two of his children and mashing one of his hands.

The place where he worked was also closed up on account of the Centennial that year and he was compelled to be idle. He was sold out of everything he had, and with nothing left and no money he and his wife, his daughter and his stepson started to walk to Clinton county, where they arrived in due time after experiencing considerable hardships. He then moved into the house of widow Beatty, between Salona and Hamburg, but was so poor that he had to put himself and family on the township for support. He lived in widow Beatty's house one year and then moved to the Narrows, where he lived nine and a half years. He farmed the little place on Cherry Run that the Culveys were on when they were murdered, Isaiah Culvey having succeeded Johnson as tenant last spring. Johnson, finding that the owner would not let him keep the place any longer, then moved to his present place near Hublersburg, Centre county. It was for dispossessing him of the Cherry Run farm that Johnson is said to have vowed vengeance against Isaiah Culvey.

—The disregard of the ordinance to clean the snow from the sidewalks is almost general. That it could have been cleaned away during the warm days is proven by the fact that some pavements are in good condition. The ordinance itself is faulty. As we understand, property owners are given a certain number of hours after the snow ceases to remove it from the walks, after which it is the duty of the Street Commissioner to do it and collect pay for his work. But it nearly always so happens that cold weather follows the snow and by the time the commissioner goes to work it is frozen too stiff to remove. At present, along the dozens of vacant lots in town, scarcely one walk can be found from which the removal of the snow was attempted.

What Shaffer Says.

Among the most recent words let fall by Shaffer in regard to the crime we take the following from the Lock Haven *Democrat*: "Shaffer says that on Saturday morning prior to the murder he took breakfast at Culvey's house, but that Mrs. Culvey did not recognize him. On Saturday morning he took breakfast in this city (Lock Haven), dinner on Sunday at Krom's hotel, and supper at McKibben's restaurant. Shaffer stated that he had met Johnson after the latter had left Weaver's wood pile, and was on his way home. This was on Friday evening They then planned the robberies and were to meet on Saturday evening. Then they separated, Shaffer going toward Cherry Run, in which locality he committed the robberies on Saturday morning. He then took breakfast at Culvey's, Mrs. C. not recognizing him. After breakfast he went up to Cherry Run about a mile and a half or two miles, into the woods, where he stayed all day hunting minerals, which he said he knew were there, and some specimens of which were found on his person when arrested. In the evening he came down to the Narrows and met Johnson, according to agreement. Johnson had his face and hands blackened. They then proceeded to the Culvey house, as stated in the confession."

—From all accounts, the new rail mill of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works at Braddock must be a wonderful piece of mechanism. It is related that when Mr. Andrew Carnegie saw it in operation for the first time he was so delighted with it that he presented Capt. W. R. Jones, who designed the mill and superintendent its construction, with a check for $10,000. In describing the mill a workman recently said: "With a boy to work the lever, the mill runs itself."

New Year's Calls.

Monday was the day for any festivities which are indulged in on New Years. The old-time custom among the ladies of receiving calls at this time is a sensible one. To call on the ladies is one of the best practices for the average young man to begin the new year and one which he will very quickly embrace (the practice, not the lady)

A gentleman can make a dozen calls, with ease, in one afternoon, and he must make about that many to honor all the ladies who are naturally expecting him. He should not eat too much at any one place, as he will be expected to sample the refreshments wherever he goes.

—The several contests which have been in progress for the benefit of the Logan Hose Company have netted quite a handsome sum. Policemen Folk and Garis contested for a revolver. Garis collected $41.25 and Folk $32, the former securing the revolver, which is quite a nobby weapon. A Grand Army badge was contested for between Mr. Fitzgerald of the Nail Works and Mr. Donachy. The former collected 65 and the badge—the latter 20 60 Some article—we have forgotten what—was contested for between Mrs James Hull and Miss Hull. The ladies collected $26 10. Miss Hull received the prize with $13.60. The sum collected by Mrs. James Hull was $12.50.

—The Disciple congregation of this place will probably invite Rev. Mr. Jackson, who preached here on Sunday last, to become their permanent pastor. His sermons gave great satisfaction and he is young and energetic. It is believed that, including all that can be secured from all sources, the congregation can offer a salary of about $1,000 per annum, which should be a sufficient sum to procure a most excellent minister. What seems to infuse some doubt into the question of Rev. Mr. Jackson coming here is the fact that he has also received a call from the Disciplie congregation in Lock Haven.

Howard Items.

Mrs. Philip Confer, an aged lady of Howard township was buried on Sunday last She leaves a husband aged 88 years and numerous descendants to mourn her demise.

Rudolph Pletcher, aged 88 years, who recently had his ribs broken is now suffering from acute pneumonia.

Irvin Schenck, of Liberty township, is lying very low not being expected to survive but a short time.

Sheriff Cooke moved to Bellefonte and took possession of the mansion on the hill, Jan. 2, 1888. It is now Fort Cooke.

Death of Edward Neff.

We very well remember Mr. Edward Neff, whose death occurred in Philadelphia on Thursday, the 29th of December. He spent quite a long time here working on some of the finest stone buildings in the town, including the Reformed church, Major W. F. Reynolds' residence and other structures where peculiar skill in stone work was required.

He was a genial, companionable young gentleman and quickly formed many acquaintances and friendships which are lasting. The announcement of his death will be received with very deep sorrow.

—The installation of officers of Gregg Post, G. A. R., which took place on Monday evening, was an enjoyable affair. A great many persons not connected with the Post were present. After the ceremony was ended the company present devoted themselves to the consideration of a collation prepared by the members of the Post, who never forget the physical needs of their guests.

The Tortilita Mines.

Mr. Francis D. Taylor, the eminent English mining engineer of 24 Merchants' Exchange, Boston, has recently made a thorough examination and report on the Tortilita gold and silver mines, and finds the property all that it has been represented to be. The shares are for sale at par of $2 each, in any size lots by Joseph Reall, 42 and 48 Congress street, Boston, and 57 Broadway, New York. 20 1 2t

—The funeral of Mr. George Parker, on Saturday afternoon, was a very large one. When the cortege proceeded from the residence to the cemetery, a large line of men walked in front of the hearse. We suppose they were the fellow-workmen of the deceased. The pall bearers walked near the hearse—three on each side of it.

—Prof. Twitmire, who has been spending a few days with relatives at Zion, this county, is principal of the schools at Braddock, Pa., and is making himself very useful in the educational progress of that place. Like all the educators who go forth from this county he is very highly esteemed by the people among whom he is located.

Annual Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Bellefonte Building and Loan Association will be held in the office of George L Potter, on Saturday, January 14, 1888 at 7 30 o'clock p. m. Stockholders are particularly requested to be present.

GEORGE L. POTTER, Sec.

—Gerberich, Hale & Co. continue to make improvements to their flouring mill and the flour which they are now enabled to produce excels any manufactured in this part of Pennsylvania. Snowflake flour has become a household word in this vicinity and Gerberich, Hale & Co. have made it so. A visit to their mill is of itself sufficient to convince anyone that the flour there turned-out must be of a superior sort and all who have tried the Snowflake flour are yet more thoroughly persuaded of that fact The mill is scrupulously clean and neat. The handsome and costly new machinery is in operation with a smoothness and precision which is beautiful. The very best millers are employed. In all that makes the best results in bread or cake baking or for other purposes the flour excels in quality. The vast establishment is a great credit to Bellefonte and the quality of the flour will increase Bellefonte's reputation for superiority in this as in other avenues of production.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } LUCAS COUNTY. ss. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City, of Toledo, County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that can not be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '86.

[SEAL] A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

—The organization of the Board of County Commissioners has yet further progressed by the election of Dr. R. L. Dartt to be county physician. The election of janitor has not yet been made. We do not know who may be the applicants for the position, but believe it would be a graceful and appropriate act to retain Mr. Bartrim Galbraith. While it is true that he is a very stiff Democrat, he is 78 years of age, has been in the position about 30 years and, though so aged, is still able to perform the duties very well. These considerations should give him a tenure on the position while he is physically able to fill it.

It is reported that the Drexel Morgan syndicate have purchased for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Delaware Bay and Cape May railroad, the Cape May and Sewell Point Railroad and the Anglesea railroad. This will give the Pennsylvania railroad a sea-bound line between Sandy Hook and Cape May City, and gives the Pennsylvania sole control of all the extended business between New York and the many seashore resorts.

New Year's Greeting.

At the opening of a new year we extend to all our readers the compliments of the season, and wish them all health, happiness and prosperity. To secure the first we know of no better service we can render than to commend Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, the best tonic and vitalizer for men, women and children ever produced. For ladies who are suffering from general debility and diseases peculiar to their sex, it has no equal. For fifteen years it has been the standard remedy in many localities, and has received higher endorsements from physicians and persons who have been benefited by its use than any other medicine ever introduced.

The Voice of the People on Wine

It is a well known fact that wines above all other liquors are grossly adulterated, but when a pure article is placed on the market and people find it out to be pure, they all with one voice recommend it. The Port Grape Wine from the vineyards of Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., has received the unqualified endorsement of the medical faculty and of thousands of invalids who have been won back to health by their use. For sale by druggists.

A Prime Investment.

The Tortilita mines have recently been thoroughly examined by Mr. Francis D. Taylor, the eminent English engineer, 24 Merchants' Exchange, Boston, who reports them all the company have claimed. Subscriptions to the stock are still open at the office of Joseph H. Reall, 42 and 48 Congress street, Boston, and 57 Broadway, New York. 20 1 2t

A man is apt to feel pretty large and concentric when the people elect him Governor, and yet you haven't a living friend who can name correctly half the Governors of the United States.

This is Good Enough.

Mr. C. E. Bartholomew, Kalkaska, Mich., says: "I owe my life solely to Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. I had liver and kidney disease, and for five years was unable to go about. I am now well, and can do a man's work on my farm. I shall always hold up both hands for Dr Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Price $1 00 a bottle, six for $5.

Dr. Torrey, of Boston, marries a pair in eight seconds. There are many young persons who would like to make a minute of this.

DR. KILMER & CO., of Binmingham, N. Y., are now working night and day force to supply the druggists' orders for their Swamp-Root Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.—*Binghampton Daily Republican.*

E'en Down to Old Age.

We want our teeth. How do you preserve the teeth? Why by using Minot's Dentifrice—Price 25 cents the most elegant and useful tooth preservative ever offered. Nothing to injure the enamal, Pleasant and reliable. Sold everywhere. Take no other.

A good man in New Bedford was not so far out of the way when he used to say in conference meeting: "Brethren we have been mercifully spared in passing through many scenes and unscenes."

If told to take a "back seat" one will invariably take offront.

Fall and winter season 1887 and 1888. Full line of *overcoatings suitings and pantaloonings.* Leave your order low.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Tailors.

STRAYED—Came upon the premises of the subscriber, in Boggs township, on or about November 1, 887, a two-year-old red Heifer, with white face, white stripe on belly, white hind legs; no other marks. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and take the animal away, or it will be disposed of according to law. ELIAS HANCOCK.
Milesburg, Dec 17, 1887. 19 51 3t*

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Snow Shoe and Lock Haven, under the firm name of BYERS, HOPKINS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Nelson Byers retiring from the firm

The lumber business will be continued by A. C. Hopkins and George Weymouth, under the firm name of HOPKINS & WEYMOUTH, with office at Lock Haven, Pa., the new firm assuming all indebtedness, and collecting all outstanding accounts of the late firm of Byers, Hopkins & Co.

NELSON BYERS,
A. C. HOPKINS,
GEO. WEYMOUTH.

Lock Haven, Pa., Dec 12, 1887. 19 52 3t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the last will of Richard Catlow, deceased, by virtue of the powers contained in said will, and a decree of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, will offer at public sale on the premises, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1888,

at 1 o'clock p. m., all that certain house and lot of ground situate in Unionville, bounded on the north by Plank Road Street, on the east by lot of A. J. Griest, on the south by an alley and on the west by an alley, containing 95 feet front and 120 feet in depth, being two lots, one containing 60 feet, and the other 35 feet in front and each 120 feet in depth. The one of said lots having erected on it a two-story frame dwelling house 18x30 feet, and a wood house. These lots will be sold either separately or together, so as to secure the best price for the entire property

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. in cash when the property is knocked down; balance of one-third on confirmation of sale; one third in one year, and one-third in two years, the latter two payments to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, accompanied by insurance to be transferred as collaterel security. HARVEY HOOVER,
Executor of, &c., of RICHARD CATTOW, Dec'd.
19 52 4t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

The undersigned, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, will offer at public sale on the premises, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1888,

at 1 o'clock p. m., all that certain dwelling house and lot of ground situate in Pine Grove Mills, (formerly Pattonville) Ferguson township, known as Lot No. 4 in the plan of Pattonville, being 50 feet front on Juniata Street, and extending south 140 feet to an alley, and known as the "O Bryan Tavern Stand," having thereon erected a large frame house, stable and usual outbuildings The property is now in possession of Mrs. Robert Brett. Possession will be given the purchaser on the 1st of April next.

TERMS OF SALE Ten per cent. when the property is knocked down; balance of one-third on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year and one-third in two years; the latter two payments to bear interest, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property, accompanied by insurance as collateral. J. W. GEPHART,
Administrator of T. F. PATTON, dec'd.
19 52 4t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of John Shannon, deceased, late of Centre county. The undersigned, having been appointed an auditor by said court to make distribution of balance of funds in the hands of the accountant, gives notice that he will be in his office, in Bellefonte, Pa., January 23th, A. D 18 , at ten o'clock a. m., for the duties of his appointment, where parties interested will be heard. E. R. CHAMBERS,
29 1 3t Auditor

LIFE SAVED AND HEALTH RESTORED by using BAKER'S COD LIVER OIL AND MALT. A certain remedy for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Scrofula, and all throat and lung diseases. Prepared so as to be quite palatable.

Ask for BAKER'S COD LIVER OIL AND MALT, If not sold by Druggists, write to Manufacturers

JOHN C BAKER & CO.,
19 39 6m 815 Filbert Street, Phila.

A PRIME INVESTMENT.

Tortilita

Gold & Silver Mining Co.,

JOSEPH H. REALL, President,
42-48 Congress St., Boston,
57 Broadway, New York.

Shares $2 each in any size Lots.

The twelve Mines and mill of this company have been examined by the eminent English mining engineer Mr. Francis D. Taylor, 24 Merchants' Exchange, Boston, who reports the property as represented. It is the best in America for its capitalization. 20 1 8m

WANTED Immediately, Ladies to work for a wholesale house on Needlework at their homes. (Sent any distance). Good pay can be made. Everything furnished. Particulars free. Address,

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK CO.,
20 1 4t 135 8th St., New York City.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

Extract of Meat

FINEST AND CHEAPEST

MEAT FLAVORING STOCK

—FOR—

Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces.

Annual sales 8,000,000 jars.

N. B.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's signature in blue ink across label.

To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Druggists. 20 1 4t

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

WEAKNESS, &c., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by

WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL

a purely vegetable preparation, the most successful remedy known Send for circular. Price $1 per box; six Boxes, $5, by mail. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 162 William St., N. Y. 20 1 4t

CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE We mail enough to convince B. S. LAUDERBACK & Co., 375 Broad-st., Newark, N. J. 20 1 4t

Bellefonte Republican.
By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

DISASTERS ON THE RAIL.

A PASSENGER TRAIN RUNNING FIFTY MILES AN HOUR WRECKED.

Five Persons Killed and Fourteen Injured. Scenes at the Wreck—Several Other Accidents on the Rail, with Fatal Results.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Jan. 2.—At 8 o'clock Saturday morning train No. 8 from the west, running at the rate of fifty miles an hour, collided with a "double header" freight train, four miles west of this place. The entire passenger train is a total wreck. The accident occurred near Tracy's Cut. The cars piled up in an indescribable confusion, all except the Pulman sleeper. Physicians and railroad officials at once hurried to the scene from here on a special train. They returned at 2:35 p. m., and the following was learned from them:

There are five persons dead and fourteen injured. The dead are Arthur Irwin, William Gouge, E. P. Swan, of Meadville, and Edwin Humes, of Cambridge, train hands, and a Mr. Stevenson, of Toledo, O., a commercial traveler, who died after being taken from the wreck. The bodies of Stevenson and Humes were brought here. The injured passengers were all in the smoker, which was literally ground to kindling wood. The day coach and both sleepers remained on the track, and the passengers in them escaped uninjured. Among the wounded are:

Joseph Boynton, Meadville, express agent, seriously hurt and is delirious; Philip Faulk, San Francisco, right arm fractured; S. A. Malone, Salamanca, N. Y., right leg broken; Adolph Buser, Cincinnati, both legs crushed. The physicians think that none of the injured will die. The wreck was caused by the freight engineers leaving Meadville in advance of their orders. They were ordered to leave the yard as soon as train No. 8 arrived. They went in advance of its arrival. When Yardmaster Decker saw that they had gone he boarded a switch engine and under all steam followed, but was unable to overtake the freight before the two trains met. Fireman McFarland, who was reported dead, was on the head freight engine and escaped without a scratch, but has no idea of how he got out. The scene at the wreck is horrible—three engines in a solid jam on the tracks; baggage car and smoker in kindling. The express car, a new Erie, is but slightly injured, though it ground both the baggage and smoker to bits. Its strength saved the day coach from telescoping with the smoker. The following are additional names of the injured:

H. E. Holden, of New York, leg crushed; Adolph Wyner, of Buffalo, leg broken; A. Hazen, of Paterson, N. J., leg crushed; H. Malone, of Middlefield, O., leg crushed; Michael O'Brien, a boy from Buffalo, slight bruises; F. N. Newton, of Shinglehouse, Pa., leg broken; David Beaumad, of Titusville, Pa., leg broken; Charles E. French of Sterling, Mass., leg fractured. The wounded were brought here and are all in the hospital.

After the wounded passengers were taken from the wreck the Meadville and Kent wreck crews proceeded in their work of clearing away the wreck and securing the bodies of Engineers Swan and George and Fireman Irwin. After an hour's work with the wreck-moving machinery the mangled remains of the fireman were secured, and shortly after those of Engineer George were released from the wreck. They were placed in a sleigh, brought to this city and given in the charge of an undertaker. An hour later the mangled body of Engineer Swan, of the passenger train, was discovered. In another hour the track was cleared.

KOUTS, Ind., Jan. 1.—Another disastrous wreck occurred on the line of the Chicago and Atlantic railroad, six miles from this place, Saturday. Two sections of train 86, a fast stock train, were going east. The first section slacked speed for the crossing, and the second following close, and being unable to see the first section on account of the blinding wind and snow storm, went crashing into the rear end, demolishing the engine and caboose. One car of cattle was destroyed. The cattle were burned. The rear brakeman was burned to a crisp. His name was L. Lyman, of Huntington, Ind. All that could be found of his remains was a portion of one of his lower limbs. He was about 32 years of age and unmarried. Conductor Jackson of the first section and the engineer and fireman of the second section barely escaped with their lives.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The night express for Milwaukee that left Chicago at 10:30 Saturday night over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, smashed into a freight train at Shermerville, Ills., during a blinding snow storm. The engines, both of which were crushed, came together with a terrible crash. The baggage and mail cars were hurled from the track into the little depot, completely demolishing it, while the platform was torn into kindling wood. Five freight cars were dashed into ruins. The track was torn partially up, and is still in no condition to be used. Engineer Little, of the passenger train, was badly injured, but will recover. A passenger says that John Smith, a fireman, was killed. Many passengers sustained painful injuries.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 1.—Advices from Summit, Ky., about twenty miles north of the Tennessee and Kentucky state line state the north and south bound cannon-ball trains on the Cincinnati Southern railroad collided Saturday. Eleven persons, including eight passengers, are known to have been killed outright. The names of the killed and injured have not yet been learned.

The Purcell Estate.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—In deciding the question Saturday in the case of J. B. Mannix, the late assignee of Archbishop and Father Edward Purcell, as to how much of the assignee's defalcation belonged to the estate of the archbishop and how much to the estate of his brother, Father Edward, Judge Suroder for the first time made a judicial announcement of that defalcation. It reaches the sum of $395,000. Of this amount $60,000 belonged to the estate of Archbishop Purcell.

Why the Democrats Won.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Congressman Fitch has sent a letter to every Republican member of the legislature, in which he asserts that the defeat of the Republicans in the last election was due mainly to the apathy shown by the Republican legislators to the interests of the city of New York.

Tradesmen Alarmed by Threats.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—There is much excitement in Kildysart, Ireland, over the threats made against persons who aid the boycotted people. Tradesmen, bakers and merchants have been informed that they will be blown to death if they furnish supplies to the police.

A SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.

Driven to Take Her Own Life by Her Father's Dissipation.

ROWANSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 2.—Miss Sallie Somers, a music teacher and one of the most prominent young ladies in this place, committed suicide by taking laudanum. Her dead body was discovered in her room soon after 5 p. m. For the past few months Miss Somers has been in such a melancholy state of mind over her father's debauchery and quarrelsome disposition at home that she frequently remarked to her pupils that she would rather be dead than live under the same roof with a drunken father. The news of her untimely death was not, therefore, a surprise to many of her friends. Friday afternoon while she was giving instructions to two young ladies, her father appeared in a state of beastly intoxication. He staggered into the room, and, with much profanity, ordered the young ladies out of the house, his daughter included. The pupils quietly left the room and went home, this not being their first experience of the kind. Miss Sallie waved a farewell to the girls, and then went to her room, which was the last seen of her alive. She lay lengthwise on the bed, her hair neatly arranged, and attired in a new dress, which she requested to be buried in. Sallie's mother was in the house at the time and knew she had gone to her room, but as this was a customary thing for her to do when the father became abusive, she did not disturb her until about 7 o'clock, when she called her. Thinking, perhaps, she had lain down, she went up to her room, but all was dark and quiet. Receiving no response to her calls, she hastily lit a lamp, and a moment later was horrified to find her daughter cold in death. An unlabelled bottle stood on a little marble stand near the head of the bed, which Dr. Sunderland, who was near by at the time, said contained laudanum, and that she must have taken enough to kill half a dozen persons. Her mother became uncontrollable, and, throwing herself upon the dead body of her daughter, called, "Sallie, Sallie, your father has done this." The deputy coroner was notified, and, after impanelling a jury, a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE YEAR IN THE OIL FIELDS.

Complete Success of the Effort to Restrict Production.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 2.—During the year that ended Saturday night 1,679 drill holes have been sunk in the Pennsylvania and New York oil fields. Of this number 1,258 wells were productive of oil, the remaining 421 wells being dry holes which represent over $1,000,000 sunk, as it were, into the earth. During the year 784 rigs were built, against a total of 2,189 in the preceding year. December's drilling list was the smallest of the year, and it will constantly grow smaller until the restrictions of the Producers' Protective association are removed. With less than seventy new producing wells, with a decline of 681 barrels in new production, and with a decrease of twenty-three rigs and drilling wells, December winds up a year that has been filled with discouragement for oil producers.

The Commissioners' Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The report of the Pacific railroad commissioners caused considerable talk among members of congress who remain in Washington. It is thought that the commissioners have not cleared up the matter much by their work. There was a majority in the last congress who thought prompt action should be taken to secure the interest of the government, but there was a difference of opinion as to the best means to accomplish this. Some took about the same view of the matter taken by Mr. Pattison. Others believed in the plan for a bonded extension of the debt as proposed by the Pacific railroad committee of the house. The result is the same difference of opinion between the commissioners that before existed in the house. It is believed, however, that the house committee will be organized so as to be in accord with the majority of the commission.

A Big Undertaking.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Of the 200 glass factories in the United States and Canada, nearly, if not quite all, shut down Saturday night. The war is not a question of wages or hours, but one to settle definitely, once for all, the question whether the factories will be run by the manufacturers or the unions. The root of the whole trouble lies in the fact that the manufacturers asserted the right to hire and discharge such men as they chose and when they chose, and among the rules and regulations adopted at the meeting of the eastern association of manufacturers last autumn, this was the one stumbling block in the way of a harmonious settlement of all the difficulties then culminating between the employers and the employed. An average factory employs 150 men.

Leary's Lost Logs.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The big tugboat W. B. Morse, which was chartered by Mr. James Leary to go in search of the missing timber raft returned to this port Saturday and tied up at pier 8, East river. Her appearance showed that she must have had a very rough time. She was covered with ice from stem to stern several inches in thickness. To a United Press reporter who boarded the tug, Capt. Blair said: "We didn't find the raft, but we fell in with about 300 logs that evidently formed a part of it, and I have brought one of them with me to show Mr. Leary that our mission was not wholly a failure. There it lays on the deck. I am satisfied with the cruise, for it establishes beyond a doubt that the raft has gone to pieces and is slowly drifting southward."

Murder or Suicide.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—The vicinity of Bonday's wharf was much excited Saturday by the discovery of what was either a murder or a suicide on the brig Rachael Coney, of Providence, R. I. Mrs. Robert Spalding, wife of the captain of the schooner Susan B. Rae, went on board the brig in search of Capt. Charles T. Bryant, of the Coney. On entering his state room she found him lying in his berth with his face bathed in blood. A bulldog revolver lay at his feet. Mrs. Spalding gave the alarm, and it was found that Bryant had been shot in the left temple. There were no powder marks on the face, and this fact led many to the belief that the captain had been murdered, but the general opinion is that he committed suicide.

The Weather.

Partly cloudy, with slight thermal changes, preceded by rain, and followed by fair, colder weather.

BRIEF MENTION.

The business structures in Hicksville, O., including the chief stores of the village, were burned. Loss, $50,000.

Judge R. S. Williamson slipped on an icy sidewalk in Chicago, and in falling was seriously injured by striking his head on the edge of a stone step.

Governor Marmaduke's funeral took place Saturday at Jefferson City, Mo. Bishop Tuttle conducted the service, and 1,000 children threw white roses into the grave.

THE READING STRIKERS.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS AS TO THE OUTCOME OF THE TROUBLE.

No Definite Information as to the Future Action of the Miners—The Convention's Mandate Not Generally Obeyed—At Elizabethport.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 2.—The question Saturday was not so much whether there was in actual existence a strike on the Reading railroad, but whether there is to be a strike of the miners on the Reading system. The situation now presents nothing on which anything like a definite opinion can be based. In a group Saturday night were two men, one a boilermaker and one a powder agent. The former, employe by the company, has been at work on repairs all week at Alaska. He says the men there will positively not strike. The powder man has just returned from a trip to one of the largest collieries in the region, but which he feared to name, and he says the men are loud for strike. General Superintendent Veith said: "I do not think the men will strike. The average for contract work during November and the first half of December was $2.59, and for miners working by the day $2.42. The wages for the last half of December and the first half of January will be determined early next week by the drawing under the basis, and there will be little or no reduction on these figures. At the basis alone the miners get $2 a day, so they are getting larger wages than they have ever had. There is no occasion for them to strike. We have sixteen collieries at work out of fifty-four. There has been scarcely any work done at the Shenandoah, Girardville, Heckscherville and Eagle Hill collieries since Christmas, but this has been chiefly caused by a scarcity of cars, and not by any anxiety to strike."

On the other hand, Chairman John Lee says: "The miners are under our control, and they will strike," and he emphasized it with a thump upon the table. "This," he continued, "is not a strike for wages or time. The miners are going to stand by their brethren in the fight for organized labor. That's what they'll strike for. The wage question don't enter into it now. It's a fight for organized labor simply, and the men, the miners, are going to fight with us till we win. We will tie up every wheel on the Reading road."

The following has been made public, being the official work of the joint committee meeting held in Pottsville and sent to all the local assemblies and branches of the Knights of Labor and Amalgamated association:

All employes of individuals, firms and operators should at once request the present rate of wages pending final settlement, and where the same is conceded that work will be continued; otherwise that no work will be performed after Jan. 1, 1888. JOHN H. DAVIS, Chairman.
Robert Maggs, Secretary.

READING, Pa., Jan. 1.—Thus far the order to strike issued by the convention on Friday morning has been utterly disregarded here, and the men say they will remain loyal to the company, come what may. The men here hold the key to the whole situation. If they would strike the whole system would be tied up. They are being much abused by the other Knights, but they say they will leave the order before they will desert the company. About 400 special policemen have been sworn in for any emergency that may turn up along the line. The Reading officials here do not believe the miners will strike. Reports from all along the line show that traffic is moving without much delay, and that the attempt to make the strike anything like general has thus far failed.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., Jan. 1.—Everything is quiet at the Elizabethport coal docks, and the Italians and Hungarians brought from New York are all at work. The Reading officials say that the result is satisfactory to them, and that things are going along as well as they expected.

The discharged men maintain that the new hands are making but little progress, owing to their inexperience. Not an applicant has appeared in answer to the company's advertisement guaranteeing steady employment to men who were willing to take the places of the strikers.

The company feared trouble Saturday, and asked Sheriff Glasby to increase the guard, which now numbers 120 men, but it was later deemed unnecessary.

The Mystery of a Skeleton.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 2.—Carl Voelker, cashier of the Merchants' bank of Egg Harbor City, in this county, brings the intelligence that a party of hunters from Egg Harbor City have found the skeleton of a man in the woods near Sullivan's Mills, with a gun lying by the side of the remains. The skull was taken to Egg Harbor City, where Dr. Boysen examined it, and gave the opinion that a gunshot wound had been inflicted near the base of the skull, and that in all probability the remains had lain there at least two years.

Young Men Organizing for Temperance.

TRENTON, Jan. 2.—The Young Men's Prohibition league of New Jersey was formed at the Hotel Windsor, in this city, Saturday. The organization consists of temperance workers in all parts of the state. About 100 signed the roll of membership. Local clubs are to be established in 100 towns. The money received as dues is to be spent for campaign purposes. Old gold will be the color of the league, and the members will wear small ribbons of that hue.

Judge Boardman Retires.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Hon. Douglass Boardman of this city retired from the supreme court bench Saturday, as his term of office expires. He was first elected to the supreme court Nov. 7, 1865, taking his seat Jan. 1, 1866. His judiciary period, therefore, covered twenty years, during which long term of arduous labor he has rendered the district and state most valuable service.

An Unconstitutional Registry Law.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 2.—Judge Stoneman, of the superior court, has declared the registry law unconstitutional. The registry law was passed by the last legislature and was somewhat similar to the one governing the registration of voters in Illinois.

Diphtheria in Massachusetts.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 2.—Thirty cases of malignant diphtheria have developed in this town and suburbs since early fall, a majority of the cases within the past six weeks. Fifteen deaths have resulted, and the board of health has notified the state board to come here and make an examination. The board of health has closed the Union street school house on account of defective sanitary arrangements.

Sentenced to Hang.

ZANESVILLE, O., Jan. 2.—William George, convicted of the murder of James Scott last July, was sentenced Saturday by Judge Phillips to be hanged at the Ohio penitentiary on the 27th of next April, before sunrise.

FRAUDS IN DONSKOI WOOLS.

Charges That the Government Has Been Defrauded of Over $10,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The United States consul at Odessa, Russia, has made a special report to the department of state in regard to the condition of the wool trade between southern Russia and the United States. The conclusions of the report, which is contained in a pamphlet of forty-three pages, are briefly stated as follows:

First—That the wool trade between south Russia and the United States has been carried on twenty years, greatly to the detriment of the revenue of the United States.

Second—That all the wool shipped from south Russia to the United States is the property of three or four American importers.

Third—That these importers, in combination with the shippers, have conspired to prevent the recognition of a market price for the so called Donskoi washed wools at Roskoff-on-Don.

Fourth—That all of these wools are and ever have been scoured wools.

Fifth—That these wools have in many instances succeeded in entering the United States at low duty limit (two and a half cents), others again at high duty (five cents), when all of them should have paid duty as scoured wools.

Sixth—That the fraudulent designation of these wools has benefited the American importers, and has been a corresponding loss to honest wool merchants and the United States government.

Seventh—That this loss will exceed $10,000,000 can easily be demonstrated.

Eighth—That this loss will reach between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 is very probable.

Joseph Chamberlain Interviewed.

TORONTO, Jan. 2.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain left here Saturday by the noon train for Niagara Falls. He gave an audience to representatives of the press, and expressed himself as being extremely pleased with his visit and reception. Regarding his work at Washington, he said he could not say how long the negotiations might continue. A settlement might be arrived at in good time before the spring fishing begins, but a point of importance in the matter was that there should be no dissatisfaction with whatever might be done after the fishing did open. He thought the people of the United States, in a matter of national importance like this, would rise above party considerations during the coming presidential campaign.

Another Cashier Disappears.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Marcus W. Rasback, aged 62 years, and for twenty-five years cashier of the Herkimer bank, has been missing since Dec. 13, when he went to New York. He was considerably involved in stock speculation, although supposed to be wealthy. Investigation proves that he owes the bank and its stockholders some $15,000, the Poland National bank $5,000 and a considerable amount of local debts. He has $1,000 to his credit in his bank and $18,000 in stocks at Vermilye & Co.'s, New York. Attachments have been issued on his real estate and on the stock in a general store of which he was the proprietor, aggregating $30,000. The last heard of Rasback he drew his check on his bankers in New York for $1,200 Dec. 19.

The Tower of Victory at Newburgh.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Tower of Victory, which has cost the national and state governments together $35,000, is about completed, and has been transferred to the trustees of Washington's headquarters, where it stands. Col. Wilson of the army has, on behalf of the government, officially placed into the hands of the trustees the documents covering the transfer. The trustees will erect a fence around the large stone structure, which stands northeast of the old stone headquarters building, and place gates or doors at the four entrances to the tower, leaving the statue of Washington veiled until spring. It is proposed to have a dedication of the structure and suitable unveiling ceremonies.

Throwing Vitriol on a Pretty Face.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—A woman who is prominent in Lutheran church work, and who is the wife of a real estate agent, visited the home of Miss Sadie Stafford, No. 2 Exchange place, and, calling her to the door, threw a cupful of vitriol in her face. Miss Stafford is suffering intensely, but will recover unless erysipelas sets in. She supposes the woman was angry because her husband had pointed out Miss Stafford's photograph in an album, and remarked that she was pretty. When the wife threw the vitriol she cried out: "I will spoil your pretty face!" The victim is 21 years of age and decidedly attractive.

Mr. John Jacob Astor's Gift to His Son.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 2.—Mr. John Jacob Astor forwarded from New York Saturday a deed for record here by which he has given his summer residence on Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs to his only son and child, William Waldorf Astor, formerly minister to Italy, "in consideration of natural love and affection." The estate is one of the finest in Newport, and was originally owned by Peruvian Minister Barreda, who had to surrender it when reverses came upon him. The mansion is of brick and there are some eight or ten acres of splendid land. The value of the property is variously estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000.

Governor Hill's Appointments.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Governor Hill, on Saturday, appointed David T. Easton, of Oswego county, judge of Tioga county, in place of Parker, who, having been elected judge of the supreme court, resigned. He also appointed Hon. Erwin K. Burnham, of Newark, Wayne county, trustee of the custodial asylum at Newark, in place of Dr. Pomeroy deceased.

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Miscellaneous.

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ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—S. Shaffer's confession on another page.

—How glorious the walking is now that freezing weather has begun!

—The new county officials began the duties of their offices on Monday.

—How fortunate for poor people that the winter weather has been so mild.

—The great Polar wave is here. The meteorologists forgot to warn us of its coming.

—Mr. James Derr says that the Kickapoo Indians will be here this (Thursday) evening.

—The Bellefonte Academy will begin the winter term on Wednesday, the 4th day of January.

—M. John Daley, of Curtin township, beamed pleasantly on the people of Lock Have on Thursday.

—Look out for the new uniforms of the police which will appear about the first of the new year.

—The members of institute were invited to inspect the new school building and did so quite generally.

—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that a defendant may speak in court in his own behalf.

—Sheriff Miles Walker and family moved on Monday into the Graham residence on Linn street to make way for Sheriff Cook, the new incombent of that office.

—Mr. Samuel Rigling has taken charge of the steam fitting department of W P. Duncan & Co's works. Mr. Rigling was employed here by Mr. Chase and since that time has been doing steam fitting in Philadelphia.

—A young man named William Barr, living in Lock Haven, while at Beech Creek on Monday, of last week, attempted to get on a moving train, but fell beneath the cars. One leg was run over and had to be amputated.

—Forest county and Crawford county each secured a banner from the Republican State Committee for the nearest approach to the Blaine vote. In each county the vote exceeded that cast for Blaine, thus surprising the committee.

—The pupils of the Episcopal Sabbath-school were treated on Wednesday evening to a feast of good things. Candy, ice cream and cake composed the principal attractions and nothing can be found that is more enticing to the young folks. They all agree that they had a good time.

—The Lock Haven *Democrat* says that the people of that city are "liberal" because they patronize entertainments largely. That is an evidence of liberality which we had never before heard of. There are certainly more practical and useful ways for citizens to show that they have this admirable quality in a large degree.

—On Monday afternoon of last week we had the pleasure of seeing Mr. William Hasting, of Philadelphia, who spent that day with his brother, Gen. D. H. Hastings, of this place. Mr Hasting's visits, like those of the angels, are few and far between, and in this instance it was very brief, as he departed on Monday evening.

—Mr. Brown, the leader of the Challenge Cornet Band of Spring Mills, has made that musical organization the best in the county, as was proven by its performance on Friday when many citizens of the town were serenaded. Perhaps it will be a grave mistake if Mr. Brown is not selected as the leader of Bellefonte's new band.

—All sorts of opinions are expressed regarding the truth or falsity of Shaffer's story, published in the DAILY NEWS on Saturday. We heard one prominent criminal lawyer in this place say that he believes Shaffer is telling the truth. We cannot but believe him to be guilty, however, and his explanations seem to be made with the desperate effort to get his case before the Board of Pardons.

—A statement of business on all lines of the Pennsylvania railroad company east of Pittsburg and Erie for November, 1887, compared with the same month of 1886, shows a decrease in net earnings of $170,561. The eleven months of 1887, as compared with the same period of 1886, show an increase in net earnings of $841,533. All the lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the eleven months of 1887 show a surplus over all liabilities of $1,269,509, being a gain as compared with the same period of 1886 of $48,186.

—J. C. P. Jones, of Milesburg, was elected presiden of the directors' meetgin on Thursday morning and William B. Rankin continued as secretary. A committe was appointed to prepare subjects for next year and to assigh them to persons competent to discuss the topics. About forty directors were present, which was a very important increase former years. The subject of school ds, buildings, apparatus, etc., was ently discussed—first, by Col. ne and then by others. Mr. of Fillmore, advocated the f a uniform system of text that subject was not settled There is every prospect to that inally disposed of next year. early part of the session J. served as Secretary *pro tem.*

ENDED AT NOON.

FRIDAY MORNING'S SESSION CONCLUDES THE EVENT.

Prof. Dick Begins the Instruction and Hon. A. O. Furst and D. F. Fortney, Esq., Deliver Addresses.

The closing half day of the forty-first session of the Centre County Teachers' Intitute began at 8 o'clock Friday morning—an hour earlier than usual. The devotional hymn was "Gently, Lord, oh gently lead us." The Lord's Prayer was repeated in concert. The report of the committee on nominations had been placed on the black board and Messrs. A. G. Archey, E. R. Williams, W. W. Bible and J. W. Smith were appointed tellers to act in the election for officers of institute about to take place.

Prof. Dick gave his closing talk, being compelled to leave on the first morning train to Lock Haven. "Physiology and Hygiene" was announced as his topic, and he said he was a prohibitionist and believes the teachers should also be total-abstainers. The Clinton county institute adopted a resolution advocating the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

The subject of "Physiology" is an eminently important one. He explained why in some text-books 204 bones are mentioned, in others 214, and in others 238. It depends on what separate bones we count. For the last mentioned number the teeth are included. The "Trombone," as used by members of a brass band, make one more. He read a boy's essay on "The Bones." The teachers answered questions giving their knowledge of the bones and muscles of the body, the Professor displaying figures of a skeleton for the purpose.

The institute sang the first hymn.

Mr. Silkknitter read the resolutions; and the report of the committee was, on motion of J. H. DeLong, received and adopted as a whole.

Prof. John Heston resumed the discussion of "Civics," showing how it may be taught in the public schools. He would not have it added to the curriculum of the schools. Instead, he believes that three or four of the present studies should be eliminated. Where then will we find room for Civics? By devoting a half-hour of each week to talking to the pupils about government. The Governor is not the most important power in the State; the real power is in the people, of whom the Governor is merely a creation. Tell them of the origin of the political parties. There is much contained in the present histories which is unnecessary and might be substituted by something which bears on the vital questions of to-day. How few know anything of the "reconstruction" period in our country's history.

H. G. Meese and W. R. Leathers were requested to act as auditors of accounts.

The question being broached as to the advisability of a change of time for teacher's examinations from August to May, a test of sentiment was taken resulting in a unanimous vote in favor of the change.

Prof. MacNeal gave his concluding talk on "Discipline in the Schools." The teachers should be living examles of the neatness which they teach in words. The arrangement of the interior of the schools should correspond. If actual carelessness is noticed it should be corrected. Promptness is an essential.

We give herewith the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, We, the teachers of Centre county, realize the importance and benefit of these annual meetings, and acknowledge the goodness of a kind Providence in leaving us comparatively an unbroken rank; be it

Resolved, 1st., That we owe our gratitude to our Bountiful Father for these privileges.

2nd., That we strive with renewed zeal for the welfare and advancement of our common schools.

3d., That we hereby express our thanks to the clergy for their co-operation, and to all the different instructors who did so ably and so nobly their part toward making this session a success.

4th, That we also express our thanks to the Kalaphone Quartette of Bellefonte, and to the Challenge Band of Spring Mills, and to all others who assisted in the musical department of session.

5th, That we recognize in our Superintendent a man of excellent ability; that we highly appreciate his efforts in elevating the standard of our common schools, and promise him our hearty co-operation in his future labors as county superintendent.

6th, That we tender our sincere thanks to the school directors of Centre county for the interest they manifested in the institute.

7th, We earnestly solicit their attention to the extreme want of proper apparatus in the school room.

8th, That we tender our thanks to the citizen in general for their hospitality and appreciation of our work.

MEMORIAL.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, in His wise providence, to remove from our ranks one member by death; Therefore, be it.

Resolved, 1st, That it is with sorrow that we learn of the death of Miss Susie Shaffer, a member of this institute, who, in her short yet promising career, commanded the respect of all in her work.

2d, That we bow submisively to our Heavenly Father's will and trust she has had "an abundant entrance into the Eden above." COMMITTEE.

THE PRESIDENTS JUDGE

of the courts, Hon. A. O. Furst, was called forward to make a speech and responded. Every human being possesses a mind; the powers of mind have never been fully tested. There is the reasoning faculty of the mind, also the memory.

What is the proper method of teaching? By memory or by theory—the application of thought to practice. First, he spoke of teaching by memory. He knows certainly that there is a London, that there was a battle of Waterloo, though there is no present fact to prove it. What is knowledge? It is the acquisition of useful information. By accumulation of evidence we prove the Christian faith. Once it was necessary to prove this by miracles.

To prepare the mind to receive knowledge is more the aim of the schools than the mere knowledge there acquired. The improvement of the memory is one of these results. Oh, yes, Judge; we will teach by memory as well as by theory.

The true character of a man is judged by his whole life; not merely by his conduct on public occasions.

The audience was favored with a duet by Miss Minnie Hoy and Mr. S. A. Stover, entitled, "You I love so fondly." For an encore they gave, "What are the wild waves saying?"

Mr. Fortney followed in one of his characteristic and entertaining addresses.

Superintendent Wolf, the President of Institute, announced the result of the election for the other offices:

Vice President—Mr. L. M. Barnhart and Miss Josephine Richards.

Secretaries—Mr. J. F. Harrison, Jr., and Miss Mollie Ward

Committee on Permanent Certificates—Messrs. J. B. Strohm, T. A. Foreman, A. A. Pletcher, T. M. Gramley and J. M. Furey.

The remaining proceedings were principally of a farewell character. The Superintendent made a happy closing address and after the singing of the doxology he dismissed the institute with the benediction.

A Day of Joy.

HOW AN EVENT WAS CELEBRATED WHICH OCCURRED 1887 YEARS AGO.

We do not know whether it was the fact that Christmas came on Sunday which commanded such a remarkable observance of the day, but certain it is that we never before noticed quite so general a religious celebration of the most important of all events. Heretofore, one or two churches have been specially prominent in the impressiveness and elaborateness of religious observance; this year all were on a par.

Special music—glad, triumphant and impressive—was the chief distinguishing feature. The Sunday-schools making use of special exercises, with the incarnation as the central thought, was general. The exercises in the Reformed Sunday-school were held on Saturday evening. They were responsive in their character, with numerous bright carols to give added vivacity and beauty. A large Christmas tree was placed in the church which was laden with beautiful articles for the pupils. The church was decorated with spruce. The pastor, Rev. W. H. H. Snyder, on Sunday, preached from the angelic song—"Glory to God in the highest; and on, earth peace, goodwill to men." The first clause was the subject in the morning. In the evening he elaborated in a beautiful and impressive manner on the two concluding expressions of the song—"on earth peace, good will to men."

The Episcopal church was decorated with spruce. The space inside the chancel was not, however, decorated except by bouquets on the altar. That part of the church is so rich and elegant as to render it advisable not to hide any of its beauty even with spruce. The choir was larger than usual—Mrs. George P. Bible and Miss Fannie Twitmire adding their rich voices to that of the regular singers. The sermons were based on the important themes of the day.

The Methodist church gave a treat to the Sunday-school on Saturday evening. The special religious interest now prevading all the services of that church attracted vast congregations both morning and evening.

A responsive exercise of great beauty and interest took place in the Presbyterian Sunday-school. The ordinary collection on Sunday afternoon exceeded $32.

In the Lutheran church, also, despite the fact that there is at present no regular pastor, the Christmas service was more than ordinarily attractive.

—Practice writing 1888.

Who Murdered the Culveys?

SHAFFER SAYS HE IS AN INNOCENT AND A BABE.

His Account of How the Crime was Committed.

JOHN W. JOHNSON'S TERRIBLE REVENGE.

A reporter of the Lock Haven *Democrat*, on Friday morning, went to Shaffer's cell in the jail of that city and copied from manuscript the so-called confession. It now appears in print for the first time It is copied just as he wrote it, neither spelling nor phraseology being corrected:

THE CONFESSION.

Editor Sir: As there has bin so many confessions published by papers in regards to the Culvey murder i will now state for the first and last time that they have all been falce,

but nevertheless here is the only confession and it is writen from my own hand: in the beginning of this confession i Luther J. Shaffer received a letter from J. W. Johnson, at the time being at Wichataw, Kansas; i also received another letter from the same person above stated that letter red as follows:

July 29 '87.
bri-ben Clearfield Co Pa
Mr. Luther Shaffer

Dear friend i am well hoping these few lines will find yo in the same state of health
friend luther as yo have bin trust worthy to me.

so here is a few seacrets that ar important to me only,
as i had told yo in my last letter at the time yo was in wichataw, Kansas; and i did say that the Culveys had got me out of the narrows,
and i did state to yo in that letter I would have revenge out of them and if t was in hell;
so i will take the advantage of them the same as they did unto me, by going and cleaning the hole family out so i will close for this time

yours ever truly
from your friend John W. Johnson
hublersburgh Pa

after receiving this second leter i then started for a point in Nitna valley, at which place i met Mr. Johnson, than an there it was planed about the roberies; nothing said about murdering Culvey's, i then leaving Johnson started for the narrows and don the said roberies that had bin planed by Johnson, and on Saturday eve i was to meet Johnson at cherry run and at the hour appointed i of corse met Johnson at said place; then and there he told me to go to the house of the culvey's, but before me doing so he asked me for the pistol and i handed it to him not knowing wat his intention was at said time i than wasto tell mr. Culvey that there was a man on the road with a broken wagon—i of corse don so not thinking about murder or anything of that kind, but i went and told Culvey as above stated, Culvey and i then started in the direction of the road and after crossing the stream of Chery run, the first thing that come to my surprise was Johnson with cocked revolver in hand and at that moment down come Culvey a dead man—this was the first that i knew of the murder—and I was not more than two feet from Culvey the ball passing so near me that i could feel the wind of it in my face—i want the people of this land to know that i am no murder but i seen murder commited by the Man named Johnson—but should i have had a pistol on my personal i will say to the publick that this man Johnson would not need know trial in court for he would to this day bee with his companions laying in his grave—

after all this had happened he than don like wise to Mrs. Culvey only more so in regards to his purpose thus ending the murder for the time being—he than handed me the pistol asking me to reload it i don so with the greatest of pleasure—but only for me to defend any more of this kind of work—after i had reloaded he than wanted the weapon the second time to kill the child—i than told him that if he tutch that child that i would shute him so dam full of holes that he would not hold long straw—this remark to him almost started the too of us to fighting but he at this pearied was at my mersey and very well he knew it—i at this momet standing before him with a cocked revolver in my hand and the child to my back i have wished more than one time since that time that i whould have shot Johnson dead in his tracks—for it would only have murder and i of corse stand convicted of murder to this day on a charge that i am as innocent as a child unborn—after this had passed by he and i went into the house he than and there took the watch from the nail and handing it to me i first refused to taking it but he incisting on me saying that he would take the gun so i finally took the watch from his hand and he taking the gun and than starting for Lock Haven—and he started for his home thus ended the work.

as the work is now don i will say that it makes know differens to me if Johnson is convicted or if he will produce witness anough to prove himself clear—but if such should bee the case i will further say that the said witness are of the same caricter that Johnson is and that they are falce ones—

the man Johnson is the instigator of the hole afare and is the one that don the work and not me—and if the publick sees fit to hang me on thoes circumstances i am willing any day that they are ready it cannot com any to soon for me so i swear by the almighty god the father of us all that the above confession is a true and correct one—and with this confession in my hart will i leave my prison cell for to go the galows and from there to my grave—so may god bless all the people of this country and may you always keep in your harts that you have hung the body of an innocent man—so i will only ask for one more thing and that is this—please only do not hang the sole for god and i would like to have the chance to see if this is the sole of a murder please dont hang the sole is all i ask in the name of god.

(signed) LUTHER J. SHAFFER.

Unionville Items.

The sleighing in this locality has been fine during the past week and the weather being moderate it was a pleasant pastime.

Our holiday diversion began with a school exhibition in the G. A. R. hall on Friday evening, the 23d, gotton up by J. W. Smith and Miss Nealy Rumbarger, teachers of the town schools. The exercises consisted of declamations, dialogues, vocal and instrumental music, all of which was well rendered.

On Saturday and Monday evenings a festival and fair were held for the benefit of the M. E. church. It was well patronized and the receipts were liberal. On Monday evening the Milesburg brass band came suddenly in upon the scene, passad through the street, halted at the festival and received a free supper, after which they played many airs.

A gloom was cast over the hilarity consequent on the eve of Christmas by the funeral of Dr. J. M. Blair, which was attended by a large concourse of friends.

Mrs. Wright, of Adams county, Pa., is paying her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Russell a holiday visit.

Many sportsmen take a run out upon Muncy mountain and ridges for rabbits and turkeys, but seem to take pity on the game and let them enjoy their accustomed haunts and they return empty handed.

There is a crop of ice about 6 inches thick on Stillwater and parties are getting ready to store it J.

Wit and Wisdom.

Scientists believe it impossible for a man to have a double. If this is so, how can a man be beside himself.

The man who published a book entitled "The Art of Living a Hundred Years," is dead at the age of thirty-eight.

Wife (enjoying her dinner): "What can be more delicious than a nice canvasback?" Husband: "A greenback my dear, a greenback."

Brown to Jones: "I say, lend me one dollar until to-morrow. You see I changed my vest this morning." Jones: "I'm sorry, but I've just invested my change."

"Digby, will you take some of this butter?" "Thank you, ma'am. I belong to the temperance society. Can't take anything strong," replied Digby.

At a hotel in Glasgow a gentleman, finding that the person who acted as waiter could not give him certain information, put the question, "Do you belong to this establishment?" to which James replied: "No, sir; I belong to the Free Kirk."

Miss Ethel: "Mr. Featherly paid you a very handsome compliment last night, Clara."

Miss Clara: "He spoke of your new black velvet suit and thought he never saw you look so well. "It is wonderful," he said, "what a difference dress makes with some people.

—Dale & Hodgson's "Fun for all Comedy Company" will be here on Thursday evening, January 5. Of it Manager Fisk Conrad, of Tyrone, writes to Manager R. C. Irvis, as follows: "*Dear Sir.*—The bearer, James Dale, has the attraction I telephoned you about a date for the 5th of January. His company has been at my house for three nights and is very good in all respect. You will find him and all the company gentlemen and ladies. Please do the best you can for him and you will oblige me, as I know you will have a fine company of elegant artists. They have packed my house for the last three nights.

Yours truly,
FISK CONARD."

Telephone Thanks.

The ladies of the Telephone Exchange were made the recipients, on Christmas day, of the handsome sum of $30 in money as a testimonial from the subscribers of the high regard in which they are held. During the year they can and do extend numerous courtesies to subscribers which are not in the direct line of their duty. This makes such a testimonial all the more appropriate. Misses Mattern, Barrett and Rodgers are profuse and sincere in their thanks and request us to express their sentiments to those who were so thoughtful as to remember them in this extremely kind and acceptable manner.

We bet on the Young Man.

A young man from the village of Bellefonte comes up to Tyrone pretty frequently to call upon a certain young lady who lives—well, we won't tell just where, but we may say the young lady always seems glad to see him. The girl's father, however, keeps a large and very cross dog, and the dog, while he is also glad to see the young man from Bellefonte, has an earnest desire to take a bite out his anatomy, so that it is an open question as to whether the dog or the young man from Bellefonte is going to run that ranch.—*Tyrone Herald.*

SHAFFER'S EXPLANATION.

He Says That Johnson Killed Nora and Isaiah Culvey.

The following convinces us yet more of the depravity of Luther Shaffer now in the Clinton county jail awaiting his execution for murder. It suggests to us that he merely wants to gain notoriety and to be talked about. We take his explanation of how the tragedy occurred from the *Daily Democrat*, Lock Haven. It is as follows.

Shaffer says that when he was in the West Johnson wrote to him and in alluding to Isaiah Culvey swore that he would have revenge on him, if it would be in hell. After Shaffer's return and reappearance in this section he stopped with Johnson at the latter's home near Hublersburg, Centre county, and that they then made arrangements to meet at Cherry Run, which arrangement was carried out. But Shaffer states that he had no suspicion that Johnson wanted to commit murder, or do anything more than have a fight with Culvey with the fists. On Saturday morning the robberies were commited, and that same night they both went to near Culvey's house. Johnson then asked Shaffer for his revolver and requested him to step into the house and tell Isaiah Culvey to come out, as there was a man there with a broken wagon. Mr. Culvey did so walking with Saffer, and directly after they had crossed the run Shaffer heard the report of a pistol and Isaiah Culvey fell dead. Shaffer states that he was astonished, and supposed that Johnson merely wanted to have a fist fight with Culvey. Johnson afterwards killed Mrs. Culvey also, but just how or where the person relating the story was unable to tell. They then went into the house, and Johnson wanted to kill the baby also, but Shaffer grabbed it up, held it behind him and told Johnson if he dared to kill the child he would be d—d if he wouldn't blow him full of holes. Johnson then asked Shaffer to reload the revolver and take the watch. Shaffer said he didn't want the watch, as if wasn't worth anything. Johnson insisted and took the watch down himself, gave it to Shaffer, and took the gun for his own use. The relative of Shaffer who told our reporter this, after having finished the confession, asked Shaffer whether the Klines had anything to do with the murder. He replied. "No, they had nothing to do with it."

Personal Pencilings.

Mr. Howard Spangler is now occupying his new residence on East Bishop street.

Byron Woodcock, of Altoona has been the guest of his cousin, Lee Woodcock, on Linn street.

Miss Stella Armor and Mr. Monroe Armor are among the young people who are enjoying the Christmas-tide here.

Prof. Brumgard, of Lock Haven, while in Bellefonte, was the guest of his former teacher, ex County Sup't. R. M. Magee.

Mr. Samuel Brooks, after spending several weeks in the borough of Philipsburg, is at home again, looking as business-like as he did a month ago.

Thomas Waddle and granddaughter, Miss Blanch, of Jersey Shore are spending the holidays with friends in Bellefonte, says the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin.*

Mrs. David Gates, of Loveville, mother of Mr. Charles Gates, of this place, is a guest at the home of Mr. G. and his family on Linn street. She arrived Friday evening.

Mr. Frank Lingle, of Philipsburg, arrived in Bellefonte for a visit on Friday last. We did not see him until Wednesday. He expected to depart on Wednesday evening, being very busy just now.

Prof. Deatrick, who is one of the instructors at Institute, and Prof. Swigart, also an instructor, gave us the pleasure of a call on Wednesday afternoon. Prof. Swigart departed at 5 o'clock for his home in Huntingdon.

Miss Anna Valentine, the daughter of Mrs. Reuben Valentine, spent several weeks visiting friends in Baltimore, but came home on Saturday evening, the 24th A company in her honor was given at her mother's residence on Tuesday evening.

Messrs. Walter Garrity, Joseph Gross and John McAaffery, and Misses Lizzie Hazel, Christina Ceaders, Bridget and Annine McLaughlin, together with the two Misses Curry, all of Bellefonte, were the guests of Tyrone friends yesterday, said the Tyrone *Herald* on Thursday.

Prof. Milton Furey is the representative of the *Popular Educator*, a publication for which he is convinced every teacher should subscribe. The paper, he says, has the endorsement of Superintendent Wolf and a hundred and one other gentlemen of prominence in educational affairs.

Mrs. and Mr. George A. Baney, with their little boys, Jimmie and Alfa, of Tyrone, Mrs. and Mr. Harry C. Baney, of Philipsburg, and Miss Mary Spellman, of Philadelphia, who for the last few days have been visiting H. H. Benner and family on East High street, departed for their homes on the 5 o'clock train Wednesday afternoon.

Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Departmen.

—Leap year
Is here.

—Keep your good resolutions.

—How do you like the new year?

—This is the time for sledding parties.

—Almanacs and calendars are in great demand.

—Plenty of snow and the very best sleighing.

—The prospects for an ice crop are not very rosy.

—The actual debt of Pennsylvania at present is $5,156,108.85.

—There was a strike last week in the Lock Haven nail mill.

—A lengthening of daylight is already noticeable, especially at the end of the day.

—Many people began the new year by shoveling the snow from their pavements.

—We are sorry to hear that Mr. Wm. Shortridge is confined to the house with a bad cold.

—We rang out the old and rang in the new, now pray what more would you have us do?

—A prayer meeting was held in the Presbyterian church at 8 o'clock on New Year's morning.

—Sheriff Walker left to Sheriff Cooke two prisoners in the jail. One of them is the notorious Patsy Goodwin.

—Now, young ladies, make the best of the special opportunity which leap year gives you. Begin early and keep it up.

—Col. Theodore Hyatt, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pa., died on Saturday morning.

—There are dozens of places in Bellefonte from which the snow might easily have been removed on Sunday, but it was not. Why?

—Prothonotory Schaeffer and his agreeable wife have both been ill during the past few days. Hope that speedy recovery may come.

—Houser & Lenker, general dry goods merchants, at Lemont, are about to move their present location to the old Taylor stand owned by Mr. C. A. Everett.

—Chairs were rather scarce in the council chamber on Monday evening, the Chief Burgess being compelled to sit on the table. Somebody says even that was "fair."

—The chart for reserved seats for the entertainment in Humes' Hall Thursday evening, is now displayed at the store of Peter Keichline, successor to John Sourbeck.

—It did not take Sheriff Robert Cooke very long to make his arrangements to settle down and stay awhile in the mansion on jail hill. Mr. R. K. Wilson is his deputy sheriff.

—Engineer Samuel Rote, of Coleville, who died in Harrisburg on Friday, was brought here on Saturday, his funeral occurring on Sunday. His family resided in Tyrone.

—There seem to be very few changes in the market quotations of late, the only one which we record to-day being shelled corn, which was 50 cents per bushel and is now quoted at 45.

—The Logan's masquerade ball on Friday evening was a Jumbo success. The music was of a particularly enjoyable kind. The room was thronged and the dance was uninterrupted.

—Frederick Amm, of Sugar Valley, Clinton county, died on Friday night of last week from the effects of a fall from a wagon. Mr. Amm was one of the jurors on the Shaffer murder trial.

—Mr. Garbrick, the ice man, says that his ice house is now about half full and he expects to have the usual quantity housed within a few days. So Bellefonte is solid for ice next Summer.

—Phœnixville has built over sixty dwelling houses this year, besides a fine steel plant, that will give employment to at least 300 more men. The dwellings are all of brick, some of them being quite commodious.

—John H. Lee, of Duncansville, flagman on the Pennsylvania railroad, was struck by the train at Hollidaysburg on Friday morning, and was so horribly injured that his death occurred in a short time after the accident.

—A rich treat is in store for all who will go to Humes' Hall on Thursday evening to witness the performance of the "Fun for All" Comedy Company. Wherever the entertainment has been given it received hearty praise.

—The Lock Haven *Express* considers 30 marriage licenses a month issued in that county an evidence that the wedding business is lively down there. Oh, pshaw! If you cant do better than that keep quiet. Up here we number them by the hundreds.

—On Sunday evening and also on Monday evening the streets, during the early hours, were as dark as Egypt. The engine at the electric light works broke down and only the reserve engine supplied light, in comparison with which a candle was luminous.

THE CULVEY MURDERS.

John W. Johnson on Trial.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A JURY EMPANNELLED.

Last Saturday Shaffer made another confession which brought only $25; the *Democrat* paying that price.

The one published in last Sunday's *Grit* that paper paid $50 for. We have bespoken the next one made for the NEWS.

At five minutes past 2 o'clock p. m., the court cryer announced the fact that the honorable Court was ready for business. Every available seat in the room was occupied and some forty persons occupying standing room. The interest in the Johnson trial appears to be full as much displayed on the first day as on the same day of the Shaffer trial.

The list of constables was called and they made their reports. The grand jurors answered to their names and received the usual instructions from the Court.

At 3.35 o'clock Sheriff Leech brought John W. Johnson into court. The prisoner was neither hand-cuffed or hobbled, but walked into court along side of the Sheriff and took his seat at the table with his counsel. Mr. Johnson is of medium height, clear, bright complexion and has not the appearance of a criminal or murderer. He has a well-shaped head, the spiritual part predominating over the animal, and his organ of veneration largely developed. In fact, in a strange crowd the prisoner would be taken for a happy Methodist class-leader instead of a wicked man or criminal.

The prisoner presented a petition to court asking compulsory process to bring witness in his behalf as he was not able to defray their expenses and that many of them had refused to obey the summons.

The Court took the petition into consideration and will render its decision on it to morrow morning. The prisoner was then arraigned for the murder of Isaiah Culvey and plead "not guilty." A tilt followed between prisoner's counsel and Hipple, of Commonwealth, in regard to a bill of particulars filed. The empannelling of a jury was then commenced and at half past 5 o'clock twelve men were found who thought they could find a true verdict according to the evidence, Harry Best, Lamar, laborer; John Cornelius, laborer, Chapman; George L. Campbell, farmer, Leidy; A. D. Hamlin, machinist, Lock Haven; Jacob Keller, farmer, Pine Creek; Charles Keller, laborer, Lock Haven; John McCord, blacksmith, Renovo; Charles Quay, farmer, Beech Creek; Harry M. Williams, Lock Haven; Robert Wolf, blacksmith, Lock Haven; H. A. Walker, farmer, Porter; and John Pruner, laborer, Allison. Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

NOTES.

Hon. Charles A. Mayer and Associates Chestnutt and Crawford occupy the judicial bench with dignity.

Messrs. Clough and Myers, attorneys for Johnson, are both young men of ability and well versed in all things pertaining to their profession.

The veteran editor of the *Gazette and Bulletin*, J. F. Maginnis, commonly known as 'John of Lancaster,' is reporting the trial for his paper. Although upwards of 60 years of age, he beats all the boys in driving the lead pencil.

LUTHER SHAFFER, THE BOSS PREVARICATOR.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., January 2, 1888.

The Commonwealth having selected to try John W. Johnson for the murder of Isaiah and Nora Culvey, this community appears to be as much excited over the affair as it was at the previous trial and conviction of Luther J. Shaffer for the same offense.

Johnson's trial will be lengthy as over one hundred witnesses have been notified to appear and every inch of ground will be thoroughly contested, as Wm. H. Clough and John B. Myers, Johnson's attorneys, are thoroughly convinced of the entire innocence of their client, and are freely giving time and money without fee or hope of reward to establish that fact. The Commonwealth attorneys are working just as hard, but for for a fat fee, to establish Johnson's guilt, consequently the proceeding of the trial will be more interesting to the readers of the NEWS than were the proceedings in the Shaffer trial.

The imbeciles—the Klines—may or may not get their trial at this term of court, as it now looks as though the agents for the Commonwealth are going to make out of that horrible butchering all the shekels and glory that there are in it. However, it was a shocking tragedy, and every guilty party should be justly punished after the participants are legally identified.

SHAFFER'S CONFESSION,

on the intelligent part of the community, fell as flat as a cold pancake, and by it he is considered the boss prevaricator of the Nineteenth century, as his last confession, in many respects, contradicts much of the evidence given on his trial and many of his own assertions both before and after the trial.

DR. ARMSTRONG'S

theory of how and when the brutal crimes were committed is now the one generally believed by those who listened intently to the Shaffer trial. Dr. Armstrong is the oldest resident and leading physician in this place, and was one of the physicians who held the post mortem examination on the bodies of the murdered couple. He freely stated that he saw no evidence that the body of Nora Culvey had been outraged either before or after its death; that the clothing and grass found under her was only placed there to deceive and lead the finders onto a wrong trail. That the pail of water taken from the run and left near the house was where Shaffer made his base proposal; that she then screamed and ran across the run in the direction where her husband was cutting grass, and Shaffer followed her and caught her, and held her with his left hand; and to stop her outcries shot her with his revolver in his right hand as all the bullets took a downward course, the two first missing her head and the third one entering the side of her head near the ear, producing instant death. Isaiah Culvey hearing the shrieks of his wife and the pistol shots, came to her rescue, when Shaffer shot him dead within 2½ feet of his wife. As Shaffer and the Culveys had been acquainted from childhood the Doctor thinks the murder was committed to prevent detection of his attempted crime. The Dr. also thinks the murder was committed near dark on Saturday night after Isaiah had put his horses in the stable and went to cut grass for them, in a hollow where he could not be seen from the house. The reason he gives for thinking it was Saturday night is on account of the stage of decomposition the bodies were in on the Monday morning following when found, and the reason he assigns for the way in which the murders were committed was the fact that burnt powder was found around the wounds of both the victims.

If any person's opinion is worth anything in this case Doctor Armstrong is entitled to full credit for ability, as he is considered by all who know him to be one of the most reliable persons in this city and possessing one of the most penetrating minds in his profession.

The jury will be empanelled to-day and to-morrow another act in this notable drama will commence, which may prove more astonishing than any heretofore enacted. The DAILY NEWS will contain all the particulars as laid before the judge and jury.

TUESDAY MORNING.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., January 3, 1888

Court commenced at precisely 9 o'clock a. m. Mr. Hipple, on the part of the Commonwealth, presented a petition to court in regard to excluding a juror after he had been sworn in, and asked that during the argument the jury be taken from the court room, which was granted by the court and the jury withdrew into the library. The petition is as follows:

Commonwealth vs. John Johnson.

In the court of Oyer and Terminer of Clinton county, No. 5, September Term, O. and T.

And now, January 3d, 1888, after jury sworn but before cause opened to jury counsel for Commonwealth present to the Court that since the swearing of the jury it has come to their knowledge as follows: That recently and several times prior to this date, one of the jurors, Robert Wolf, expressed conviction in favor of the innocence of Johnson and made a wager that Johnson would not be convicted substantially as follows:

1st, To a number of persons about Nittany; Hall and Hublersburg he stated that Luther Shaffer was the only guilty one of the party, and if he (Wolf) had his way he would go down to the jail at Lock Haven and would let Johnson and all the others out.

2d. That recently at another place in Lock Haven he made a wager of fifty cents as an equivalent that Johnson would not be convicted, at the same time stating that Johnson was innocent and could prove it, and that he (Wolf) had been told this and knew it from most reliable people whom he believed.

3d. Other expressions and acts like the above.

The Commonwealth states that this juror on his *voir dire* declared that he had not formed or expressed any opinion concerning the guilt or innocence of the prisoner Johnson and in that way the Commonwealth were deceived in allowing the said Wolf to be accepted and sworn as a juror.

The Commonwealth asks the Court to inquire into the matters above alleged and to take such action and make such orders as will secure to Commonwealth a fair and impartial trial, and to take such other action as may be proper in the case.

The Commonwealth offers to prove by competent witnesses the matters above alleged.

A. W. BRUMGARD,
T. C. HIPPLE,
GEO. A. BROWN,
for Commonwealth.

The judge decided that as the juror had been sworn he could not be excluded on account of expressions of previous opinions by the juror, and the court ordered the return of the jury to their seats.

Mr. Brown, for the Commonwealth, then opened the case by addressing the jury, stating the facts expected to be proved against John W. Johnson, and the discovery of the dead bodies of Isaiah and Nora Culvey by Mrs. Culvey, and their surroundings; that the bodies must have been dead 36 hours, and that a little child was left in the house that length of time. The Commonwealth will show that one of the most outrageous murders ever committed was perpetrated in that lonely spot on the banks of Cherry Run; that the two bodies were found within two feet of each other, but whether carried there or not will not be shown you in this case; that part will be only conjecture for you and us. How far we will be able to show you the participation in this by the defendant I cannot say, but we expect to show you that Johnson had as much to do in this horrible murder as Luther Shaffer. We will show you that you have a cunning man to deal with in this case, and we will show you how he endeavored to cover up his tracks, and we expect to show you of a meeting with Shaffer on Friday night, and that you will find that John W. Johnson is guilty of this murder. If we fail to show you these facts then you must acquit defendant.

In the matter of the court's reserved opinion in yesterday's proceedings, it decided that the "bill of particulars," as filed by Commonwealth, should apply to the case now on trial, and that attachments should issue for witnesses for defense at the expense of the county.

John Culvey was the first witness called. Said he was 64 years of age. I took Nora Culvey to raise when she was 6 years old, and Isaiah Culvey I raised from a child. They had lived at the mouth of Cherry Run since April, 1887. Isaiah was cultivating a farm of 40 or 50 acres. He was farming for me. Part of the farm joined the public road and part of it did not. His family consisted of a wife and two children. Isaiah Culvey was about 37 or 38 years of age and his wife Nora 20 years. Before Isaiah moved onto the premises John Johnson had lived on them for 6 or 7 years. Struble had lived on them one year after Johnson left. Saw Nora washing on Saturday evening, and she told me Isaiah was on the farm cutting oats. I have worked for the Furnace Company a great many years. The map of that country, especially prepared by the Commanwealth, was then shown witness, which he pronounced correct. On the following Monday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, I saw Isaiah and Nora Culvey dead across Cherry Run. When I heard of the murder I got my neighbors and went down to Isaiah's and then found the bodies as I stated before. Another map shown witness which he pronounced correct. This map showed the house, and surroundings and where the bodies lay. Nora laid nearly on her back with grass and clothes under her. There was grass in a basket near by, which was dry on top and green in the bottom. Covered the bodies with haps. The gun and watch were gone. The watch was there on Saturday evening as was also the gun. Witness said nearly everything was scattered over the floor, and his pocketbook was lying on the floor open, and several empty cartridge shells were on the floor. The gun, watch and other articles were then given in as evidence as identified by witness. He also described the house and furniture in it. The bodies I found on Monday August 7, 1887.

Cross examined—I started down about noon. My son farmed that place for me on shares. He got in his wheat, some hay and oats. He raised corn, rye, wheat, oats and potatoes. He raised about forty bushels of rye, 125 bushels of oats and I suppose about 15 bushels of wheat. The potatoes were not worth raising. He had 360 bushels of corn. The wheat was all raised on my farm. The oats and corn were raised on furnace land, and 20 bushels of rye. The corn, 90 bushels, was appraised at 40 cents, the oats were appraised at 30 cents—about one bushel of wheat, being all of Isaiah's share, would be less than one dollar. Mr. Moyer lives about one mile from Isaiah's. Bear Run is one quarter of a mile from Isaiah's. It is three miles from Isaiah's to the Klines. These two—Moyer and the Klines—were Isaiah's nearest neighbors. After undergoing a long and searching cross-examination nothing new was developed.

NOTES.

Abram Shaff and John Himer have charge of the jury.

Sheriff Leech brought the prisoner into court 10 minutes before nine. Both appeared smiling as though they enjoyed each other's company.

The jury have the appearance of possessing the intelligence of the average juryman.

Forty-six names were drawn out of the panel of 49 jurymen before 12 "good, honest and true" were accepted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Culvey stated on his cross examination that a pailful of water was standing about half way between the the house and run and that Catlane Jackson was agent for the property; that Johnson used to farm on the property where Isaiah Culvey was murdered. Attachments for thirty witnesses for the defense were issued by the court this forenoon. These witnesses had refused to obey the summons because Johnson could not defray their expenses.

Anna Culvey was called. Am the wife of John Culvey—live with my husband in Sugar Valley. Nora and Isaiah Culvey lived on Cherry Run and had lived there from April to August. John Johnson lived on the place seven years previous to Isaiah's moving there. The last time I saw Isaiah alive was on the Friday previous to the Monday that I found him dead. Isaiah and his wife were at our house on that Friday. I went to Isaiah's on Monday to help them with his oats. Charley Culvey went with me; went to the house and tied the horse; then went into the yard and found cups and saucers; went into the house and found the baby 16 months old. Called Nora, but got no answer; I looked across the run and saw something and went to it and found both Nora and her husband who were both dead. Nora was lying on her back and Isaiah within two feet of her. I called Charley and told him they were both dead. I took the child and we went home and told what we had seen. Was at Isaiah's house on Thursday afternoon. On Tuesday afternoon prisoner was at Isaiah's house and went from there to Lock Haven market. Watch shown witness and identified as being her husband's watch she had left at Isaiah's home.

Cross-examined—It was between 10 and 11 a. m when I went there on Monday; found 4 cups and saucers in the yard. Some of the dishes were dirty. The child eats off a little plate. Witness then described the position in which the dead bodies were lying; that their heads were lying in the same direction; that the little child had on its every day clothes. The child was sitting on the floor in the bed room and every door in the house was open.

Charles Culvey, a small boy, was called. Lived this summer with Uncle John Culvey. Isaiah Culvey lived two miles from Uncle John's. Saw Nora Culvey washing white clothes at the run on Saturday evening Isaiah was cutting oats. On the following Monday I saw Nora Culvey and Isaiah Culvey lying on the ground dead on the other side of the Run from the house. I heard Aunt screaming and went to her, and told Aunt to get in the buggy and we went home and gave the alarm to the neighbors and Uncle John. He then vividly, with tears in his eyes, described the position of the dead bodies and also the way things were strewn around the rooms, and also stated the articles that were missing and identified the watch and gun shown as the articles taken from Isaiah. I knew Johnson before the murder.

Cross-examined—Went to the furnace. Abram Stien called.—Live in Lock Haven, knew Isaiah Culvey. Was in the neighborhood of the Culveys on Monday. John Culvey told me his son and wife were killed and asked me to go with him. I went with him and found Nora and Isaiah Culvey lying dead and Nora's body was naked and her clothes and grass were lying under her. The stench from the bodies was very offensive and they were black from decomposition. Stayed there until 5 o'clock p. m. Everything in the house was torn up.

Cross-examined—Saw 2 or 3 tracks near her body where the ground was soft. The tracks were going towards the house. The toes of the tracks pointed to the house. When she was shot, as her tracks showed, she was going from the house. She was barefoot. The nearest track to her body was 2 or 3 feet.

Solomon Ruck was called—Live in Walker township, Centre Co. I knew Isaiah Culvey. He is an undertaker and was called to prepare two coffins for the murdered couple, and was told they were lying out doors nearly rotten, and I found such to be the facts; we laid the bodies out the best we could. Mr. Culvey was shot in the eye and Mrs. Culvey was shot in three places, and from the stench I concluded that they had been dead 36 hours.

Cross examined—Was present when the bodies were first moved by the Coroner. Where the dead people lay there was grass all around and it was such a dry season that I could not see a track. Nora was shot in both shoulders and back of the ear, I saw some white clothing lying on the table along with a gentleman and lady's hat, I saw some pared and sliced potatoes in a vessel with water.

A. J. David, called—Am a surveyor. Made these surveys from which these maps were made. John and Charley Culvey pointed out the places where the bodies laid and the balance I measured.

W. M. Mitchell called—Am a surveyor. I prepared that draft, which shows the position of the country at and near Cherry Run. Map was prepared from a county map made by Pomeroy. The map, as far as I know around the furnace, is correct.

Cross-examined—The distance from one end of map to the other end is about nine miles by the road and by going across country through fields and yards to Johnson's house from Culvey's would be about six miles on a straight line, which would lead you over a mountain.

Dr. Armstrong called.—Have practiced surgery 31 years in Lock Haven. On 30th of August made an examination of the bodies at Tylersville. Examined Mrs. Culvey first and afterwards Isaiah Culvey. The ball passed into the corner of the right eye of Isaiah Culvey and on into his brain; found a chew of tobacco in his mouth, showing that he had died instantly. The ball remained in the decomposed brain. It caused instant death. That ball in his hand, he said was taken from the right shoulder of Nora Culvey; that ball, showing another was taken from the skull of Nora Culvey; that ball, showing another, caused instant death to Nora Culvey.

Cross-examined—The bodies had been buried about three weeks before we examined them. The Doctor then gave the full particulars of the course the balls took in the bodies. The ball that caused a wound on Mrs Culvey's right shoulder was not found, it having passed through the fleshy part of the shoulder. The wounds in Nora were made from her front and side.

Charles Rhuel, called.—Am 18 years old; live in Sugar Valley. Mr. Clough objected and objection sustained until the Commonwealth put in writing what it intended to prove by witness. This was done and the defense raised another objection which was argued by the prosecution and defense and decisions of Court read. Objections overruled, and exceptions taken by defense. Witness proceeded, I knew John Johnson. In March, 1887; I helped to move Johnson from where Culveys were murdered. Johnson told me that this morning he had to move, and he would get revenge on Isaiah Culvey and wife if he had to get it in hell.

Cross examined—Was all alone when this was said. He said nothing else before or after to me.

James Leatton called—Live at Washington Furnace. Know John Johnson. He lived in Washington Gap. In March last went to Narrows; met Mr. Johnson and bought some corn fodder and hay of him. Johnson told me then that the Culveys had rooted him out of here and I will be damned if I don't have revenge on them.

Cross-examined—That was all that was said about it. The threats were made at Johnson's stable. I said nothing to him. No one but ourselves were present. This was before he moved.

Harry Bigony called—Live in Flemington. Am a huckster. Have known Johnson for five years. Saw him at the Culvey place in March, 1887. Went to Johnson for chickens and ducks. Asked him how it was he was leaving. He said that them down there had him put him off the place and he would be damned if he wouldn't get even with him. Essec Kline was down stairs but I don't know as Isaiah Culvey was there.

Samuel Grenninger called—Live two miles this side of Tylersville. Am 66 years of age. Have known Johnson since he moved into the Narrows. I had a conversation in 1887 with Johnson who said if John or Isaiah Culvey went on that farm neither one would stay long.

Cross examined—Johnson and his wife were passing along the road in front of my house when I heard that conversation. This was the 21 of Sept., 1887. Told Isaiah Culvey of it.

A. M. Grenninger called—In March I lived about 8 miles from the Culveys. In 1887 I saw Johnson at my place on 8th of March. I asked him why it was he was moving out of the Narrows. He said it was on account of the Culveys lying and they would pay dear for it.

W. C. Porter called—I knew Johnson. In March, 1887, I conversed with him near White's mill. He stated that the Culveys were moving on his place and it would not do them any good.

Mrs. Sarah Porter called—Am the wife of Mr. Porter; live near Snyder town. In March, 1887, Mr. Johnson told me that the Culveys had undermined him and they would not live there as long as he had.

Cyrus Grenninger called—Live near Tylersville. Have known Johnson for 5 years. In March, 1887, at Grenninger's place he said he would have revenge on Isaiah Culvey sooner or later.

Daniel Snyder called—Live in Mackeyville. This summer, on Wednesday before the murder, I met John Johnson and Essec Kline. Johnson told me the Culveys had routed him out of the Narrows. I told him Culvey had very nice corn and oats and Johnson told me it might not do him any good. I did not consider it a threat at that time.

A. G. Kling called—I knew Johnson in 1886. Was at his house in August, 1886. He said the Culveys were trying to crowd him off, but they would not be benefited by the land he had cleared off.

John Huling called—I knew Johnson in 1883. I saw him in the county jail at that time. He said these Culveys had sworn to a lie and he would have revenge.

Cross examined—Was in jail myself at the same time. Have a good memory. This was in 1883.

Court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NOTES.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the prisoner, walked, carrying her child, all the way from Hublersburg to Lock Haven, to-day, not a Christian neighbor offering to bring her. The Court thought the spirit of Christianity had taken wings and flew away from that portion of Centre county.

The defense has summoned over 40 witnesses and the Commonwealth 35, and the trial now looks as though it would last all week. District Attorney Brown said to us to-night that to-morrow he would introduce evidence damaging to the prisoner that it would astonish the public.

—We are sorry to learn that two members of Mr. James McClain's family are afflicted with membraneous

MARRIED.

LUCAS—BENNER.—On the 29th of D[ec.] 1877, at the M. E. parsonage in Lock H[aven] Rev. H. B. Bender, Dorsey T. Lucas Shoe, and Miss Kittie A. Benner, of L[ock Haven]